THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 189.000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906 VOL. LXXI: NO. 4.

A Little Journey to Historic Lands

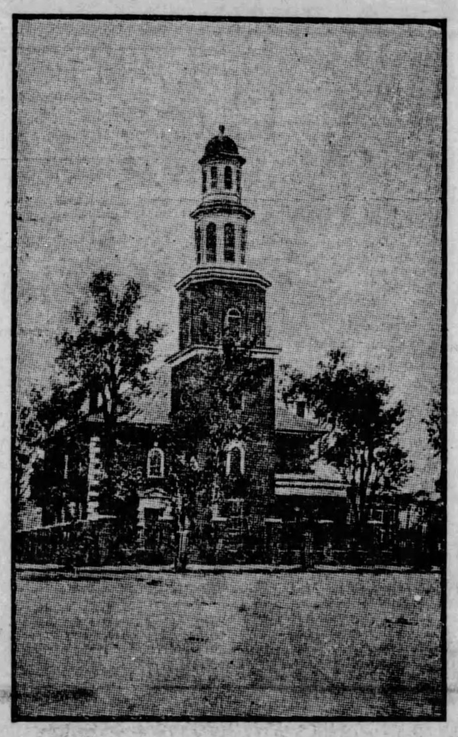
By WM. H. MAHER

MORE ABOUT MT. VERNON

The grounds, gardens and house at Mount Vernon are kept in as good order today as if the general was hourly expected home. Several men are stationed throughout the house both to guard the almost priceless treasures there, and to give information to visitors.

It was our good fortune to secure the aid of an elderly Quaker, who gave us the stories connected with the various "exhibits," and connected them so clearly with the life that was in the house in the old days, that we often saw, in imagination, the host and guests about the table; the husband and wife in Martha's sitting room; the Custis children playing about the halls, and the negro slaves passing to and from kitchen to the banquet room.

And it seems to me that you will not



CHRIST CHURCH, WHERE WASHINGTON WORSHIPED, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

object if we make a little study of the conditions here as they were when Washington could enjoy his home life.

Washington's Ancestors.

Probably you remember that the ancestor of Washington was not among the very early emigrants to Virginia. His grandfather came over in 1657; fifty years after the founding of Jamestown. He settled at Bridge's Creek, on the Potomac river, bought land there and became a successful planter. He was employed in a military command against the Indians, and rose to the rank of colonel. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The son John had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred.

Augustine, the second son, was twice married. By the first wife he had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving two were Lawrence and Augustine. By his second wife, Mary Ball, to whom he was married March 6, 1730, he had six children, and George Washington, the future patriot, was the oldest of these, having been born in 1732, and, as you do not need to be told, upon February 22.

It is the fashion, and a fashion to be commended, generally, to show that a man's mother is the prime cause of all his greatness, if he achieves fame. Very much has been written to show that all of Washington's greatness was due to his mother's influence.

Probably Ford is very much nearer the actual truth when he says, in The True George Washington: "That Washington owed his personal appearance to the Balls is true, but otherwise the sentimentality that has been lavished about the relations between the mother and son, and her influence upon him, partakes of fiction rather than of truth. After his father's death, when George was only eleven, the boy passed most of his time with his two elder brothers (half brothers), and this was fortunate, for they were educated men and of some colonial consequence, while his mother lived in rather straitened circumstances, was illiterate and untidy, and, if tradition is to be believed, smoked a pipe."

The oldest brother, Lawrence, was bequeathed the estate afterward named Mount Vernon, and at Lawrence's death its passed to George. It was a place that he early fell in love with, and he was never entirely happy when away from it; over and over again, during his various and enforced absences, he "sighs" or "pants" for his "own vine and fig tree." In writing about it he said: "No estate in United America is more pleasantly situated than this. It lies in a high, dry and healthy country, 300 miles by water from the sea and on one of the finest rivers in the world."

The original house was built in 1740, and was changed and enlarged in 1760 and 1785. The land consisted of 2,500 acres when he came into possession, but he added to this as opportunity offered until it exceeded 8,000 acres, of which over 3,200 were actually under cultivation.

Martha Washington.

When Washington was in his twenty-sixth year, at Williamsburg, he met Mrs. Martha Custis, who had been a widow only seven months. He pressed his wooing with such ardor that in not quite a month they were engaged, and on January 6, 1759, were married.

His wife was one of the richest women in Virginia, her fortune being her dower interest in about 15,000 acres of land, between 200 and 300 negroes, and eight or ten thousand pounds ($40,000 to $50,000) in bonds or mortgages.

She was of excellent family, young and handsome. She had two children living, John and Martha, and by decree of the court Washington was made their guardian. As is well known, Washington never had any children of his own. Martha Custis, the daughter, died at an early age. John married, but died in early manhood, leaving four children. Washington adopted two of these—the Nellie Custis, whose memory we all love, and George Washington Parke Custis, who lived until 1857. He was a member of Washington's household until 1802, and later erected the mansion on Arlington Heights, now national property; his estate is the site of the soldiers' cemetery.

Washington's Appearance.

Now that we have Washington married and living at Mount Vernon, let us see what manner of looking man he was.

One of his friends wrote of him in 1760: "He may be described as being as straight as an Indian, measuring six feet two in his stockings, and weighing 175 pounds. His bones and joints are large, as are his feet and hands. He is wide-shouldered, neat waisted, but is broad across the hips, and has long legs and arms. His head is gracefully poised upon a superb neck. A large and straight nose; blue-gray, penetrating eyes, which are widely separated and overhung by a heavy brow. His face is long rather than broad, with high round cheek bones, and terminates in a fine chin. He has dark brown hair; mouth large and generally firmly closed, but which from time to time discloses some defective teeth. In conversation he looks you full in the face, is deliberate, deferential, and engaging, his voice is agreeable rather than strong. His demeanor is at all times dignified, his gestures graceful, his walk majestic."

A European visitor of 1798 wrote of him in his diary: "We moved into the parlor. I sat down beside him; I was moved, dumb, and could not look at him enough. It is a majestic face, in which dignity is united with gentleness. The portraits that we have of him in Europe are not like him at all. He is six feet high and very strongly built; he has an aquiline nose, blue eyes; his mouth, and particularly his lower jaw, is large. He wore a tail coat, black stockings, satin waistcoat, and breeches of the same color."

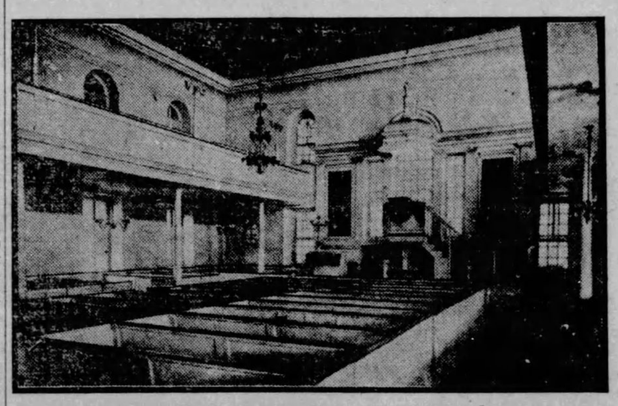
An Englishman who came to America in 1796 and visited Mount Vernon, wrote: "Washington has something uncommonly majestic and commanding in his walk, his address, his figure and his countenance."

Here is a note regarding Mrs. Washington in 1798: "I then went up to Mrs. W. She is the same age as the general. She is short, has bright eyes, a gay manner extremely good. She had on a gown of white stuff, drawn very tight, or rather attached on both sides with pins; a bonnet of white gauze with ribbons of the same color, showing the outline of her head very much, leaving the forehead uncovered and only partly hiding her white hair, which was done up in a little pig-tail. She was one of the most beautiful women in America, and even today, at 66, has something very charming about her."

Mention is made above about Washington's portraits being unlike him, and this writer says: "We spoke with Mrs. Washington of the small likeness that there is between the general and his portraits."

Washington, the Farmer.

A corps of workmen were kept on the estate, some negroes, some indentured servants and some hired laborers. There



WASHINGTON'S PEW IS AT THE FIRST WINDOW AT THE LEFT OF THE PICTURE.

was a blacksmith shop, a gang of carpenters, a brickmaker and masons. The gardener's gang set out thousands of grapevines, fruit trees and hedge plants. A watermill ground meal and made fine wheat flour; coopers on the place made barrels.

The estate had its own shoemakers and a staff of weavers. It had its own fishery and the catch was salted down for the negroes' food. In 1795 a still was set up on the plantation, and whisky was made from rye and corn. Cider, too, was made in large quantities.

Of cattle there were in 1793 a total of 317 head, and a dairy was operated separate from the farms. In this same year he had 634 sheep, and of hogs he had "many." In 1799 his manager valued the live stock at $35,000.

That he was a successful man is evidenced by the fact that when he died his property (not including his wife's) was valued at $530,000. This made him one of the wealthiest Americans of his time.

Washington as a Slave Owner.

George Washington's father, in his will, left him ten negro slaves. He bought several before his marriage, but the year of his marriage he bought largely, paying an average of about $225 per slave. In 1760 he paid tithes on 49 slaves; 1765 on 78; in 1770 on 89, and in 1774 on 135. Besides these there were the slaves that belonged to his wife as her dower in the Custis estate. In 1791 he had 115 "hands" on the Mount Vernon estate, besides house servants, and someone, describing the estate that year, speaks of his 300 negroes. He had more than he needed or then could be worked to advantage, and he wrote: "To sell the overplus I cannot, for I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. To hire them out is almost as bad, because they could not be disposed of in families to any advantage, and to disperse families I have an aversion. What then is to be done? Something must or I shall be ruined."

Writing of one set of his "hands," he said: "It would be for my interest to set them free, rather than provide them with victuals and cloaths."

A doctor to care for the slaves was engaged by the year, and in all contracts with his overseers it was stipulated that each was "to take all proper case of the negroes, using them with proper humanity and discretion." In writing to his manager, he said: "My fear is that the under overseers are so unfeeling, in short viewing the negroes in no other light than as a better kind of cattle, the moment they cease work, they cease their care of them."

His slaves gave him constant annoyance by their wastefulness, laziness and dishonesty.

Yet in his will he ordered: "Upon the decease of my wife it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I own in my own right shall receive their freedom."

Social Life at Mount Vernon.

When Washington was at Mount Vernon the most unbounded hospitality was dispensed. In 1782 he wrote: "I can truly say that the first wish of my soul is to return speedily into the bosom of that country which gave me birth and, in the sweet enjoyment of domestic happiness and the company of few friends, to end my days in quiet."

On Christmas eve, 1783, having resigned his commission as commander-in-chief, he reached Mount Vernon with Mrs. Washington. A visitor at Mount Vernon wrote: "All Christmas afternoon people came to pay their respects and duty. Among them were stately dames and gay young women. The general seemed very happy, and Mistress Washington was from daybreak making everything as agreeable as possible for everybody."

The next spring a long line of people began to turn their steps toward Mount Vernon; statesmen, diplomats and soldiers (native and foreign), inventors, merchants, sculptors, painters and divines all flocked to this home on the Potomac.

The general recorded in his diary, as a noteworthy fact, after they had been home more than a year, that then for the first time he and Mrs. Washington had dined alone.

But nothing was allowed to interfere with the genuine hospitality of their home. As the general expressed it to a friend: "My manner of living is plain, and I do not mean to be put out by it. A glass of wine and a bit of mutton are always ready, and such as will be content to partake of them are always welcome. Those who expect more will be disappointed."

Mrs. Washington's grandchildren—George Washington Parke Custis, whom his adopted parents always called Washington, and his sister, Eleanor, better known as Nelly Custis, were the children of Mount Vernon, though their two elder sisters were often there. The general's nephews and his wife's nieces were almost constantly with them.

One niece says that Mrs. Washington was wont to admonish her girl guests to be very still and not disturb the general, when he was occupied with important business, "the chief object of her life being to adapt everything in their home to the comfort and convenience of her husband."

On the other hand, when the general had no serious question under consideration, Mrs. Washington encouraged the young people in the house to draw him into their pleasures. Nellie Custis delighted in after life to tell her children and grandchildren how much he enjoyed the society of young people, and how heartily he would often laugh over some merry schoolgirl prank of hers or her companions.

The dinner hour at Mount Vernon was 3 o'clock, a late one for those days. For this meal the general always made his toilet, whether he had company or whether he was alone; and in this respect his household was expected to follow him.

A writer who frequently dined at Mount Vernon, said that the awe and restraint felt by many persons in the presence of the host "were relieved by the vivacity and grace of Mrs. Washington." He describes the family seated at the table—Mrs. Washington at the head, the general beside his wife, on her left.

A French traveler said of the household: "Everything has an air of simplicity in this house; his table is good, but not ostentatious, and no deviation is seen from regularity. Mrs. Washington superintendents the whole, and joins to the qualities of an excellent housewife, that simple dignity which ought to characterize a woman whose husband has played the great part on the theatre of human affairs; while she possesses that amenity, and manifests that attention to strangers, which renders hospitality so charming."

When Washington was about to leave these pleasant scenes to assume the duties of the Presidency, he wrote to General Knox: "My movements to the chair of government will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit, who is going to the place of execution; so unwilling am I to quit a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties, without the political skill, ability and inclination which are necessary to manage the helm."

When the Washingtons again returned to Mount Vernon, after the general had served his two terms as President, Mrs. Washington wrote to Mrs. Knox: "I cannot tell you how much I enjoy home after having been deprived of one so long. The general and I feel like children just released from school, and we believe that nothing can tempt us to leave the sacred rooftree again, except on private business or pleasure. * * * I am again fairly settled down to the pleasant duties of an old-fashioned Virginia housekeeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee and cheerful as a cricket."

Washington's Death.

This was the happy condition of affairs for the too few following years. But in December, 1799, General Washington, upon a day of snow, hail, and rain, rode over his farms as usual from ten o'clock until three. The next day he complained of a sore throat, but at bedtime appeared to be in perfect health. About two or three o'clock the next morning he awoke Mrs. Washington and informed her he was very unwell and had an ague, but would not let her get up.

In the morning the doctors came and proceeded to bleed him, despite the objections of Mrs. Washington; it is generally agreed that his life was sacrificed to medical ignorance. At 8 o'clock Saturday evening, December 14, 1799, he passed away. His secretary wrote: "While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. Washington, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, asked with a firm and collected voice: Is he gone? I could not speak, but held up my hand as a signal that he was no more. 'Tis well, said she, all is now over. I shall soon follow him. I have no more trials to pass through."

I do not envy that person who can stand in the room where this great spirit left its burden of clay, and not feel his eyes grow moist at the thought of what the world lost when Washington's soul winged its way above to its Maker. Here is the bed upon which he lay; here are the walls that heard the grief of his family.

Just over this room, in the attic, was the place Mrs. Washington chose for her own after the general's death. Here she slept, and here she sat day by day, seeing the grave on the lawn where her husband was buried. Here she tarried for less than three years, for on May 22, 1802, she joined the man of whom (so her critics say) she was "over fond."

She had filled her place in the world with honor. She had been a devoted parent; a loving, helpful wife; a tender, loyal friend; a noble, womanly woman.

At Washington's Church.

As we turned away from the beautiful place, with many longing, lingering looks cast behind, to impress every detail on our memory, we took a car for Alexandria, a ride of seven or eight miles, asking the conductor to let us off as near to Christ church as was possible.

This church was completed in 1773, but Washington was elected a vestryman before that time. His annual pew rent was £5. The pews originally were all square, but (all but Washington's) were changed to the present style in 1860.

The old sexton who admitted us has had charge of the church for more than forty years, but has never tired of showing the place to strangers. There is a sounding board over the pulpit, a facsimile of the original; the chancel rail, mural tablets, communion table, reading desk and chairs were here in Washington's day, as was the chandelier of solid brass, with its twelve candlesticks, typical of the twelve apostles.

Washington's pew, on the left side, near the front, is marked by a silver plate with facsimile of his autograph. It has two seats, one facing the other, and a seat against the wall. In other words, there are seats on three sides of the enclosure, the rail and door being on the fourth side.

At the forward end of the wall seat there is a window, and the sexton assured us that there was undoubted authority for saying that this was the exact place where Washington sat in the latter half of his life, that he might have the light upon his book.

Across the aisle is the pew that was occupied by the Lees; its silver plate bears the name of Robert E. Lee in autograph. This is not a "square" pew, however.

We sat in the spot where Washington had sat, and we let the light fall on a book that we opened, as it had fallen on his book; we were too much moved to speak to one another. Not even the solemnity of his death chamber impressed us as being here, in the quiet, venerable house of God, where he had read and prayed and worshiped. We seemed to be in very close touch with him, and moved with a new love for his virtues and noble character. One could not help but feel that "it is good to be here."

We were shown old records in the vestry room dating back to 1773, and the Bible, printed in 1757, with many other interesting relics, but, somehow, they had all lost their flavor; we wanted to get off together where we could think of the majestic figure, six foot tall, and broad in proportion, standing in the corner of that pew, book in hand, reading the responses, lofty in station but humble in spirit, and honestly and fervently praying:

"To do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me."

This, we felt, was for us the last view of Mount Vernon, and would always be the cap-sheaf of our visit.

If we had waited longingly fifty years for this visit we were well repaid for all our deferred hopes. It was an event that will never lose its interest, but will illuminate much of what we may hereafter read of American history.

Edward Everett was a true prophet when he said of Mount Vernon:

"There Washington lived in noble simplicity, there he died in glory and peace. While it stands, the latest generations of the grateful children of America will make pilgrimage to it as to a shrine; and when it shall fall, if fall it must, the memory and the name of Washington shall shed an eternal glory on the spot."

Probably in Chicago.

Her—I suppose you have met pretty women in great numbers.

Him—Yes, indeed. I was a shoe clerk for several years.—Chicago News.

MY FRIEND.

He is my friend. He has a tender care,
Especially of my good reputation,
He comes and tells me, when he's time to spare,
How I stand in some people's estimation.
He tears the mask of flattery away
From others, shows me how they but pretend
Regard for me. He tells me what they say,
He is my friend.

If Thompson, in a confidential mood,
Remarks that I'm a fool, I'm sure to learn it;
If Johnson says my sense of honor's crude
My friend will come and tell me of it, dern it!
If Smith says that I borrow and don't pay
And never a red cent was known to lend,
I'm sure to hear from him just what they say,
For he's my friend.

It's nice to know one's social rating and
To get that sort of knocking second-handed;
It isn't every one who has the sand
To come to one and be so very candid.
It has a worthy object, and it may
Enable me my glaring faults to mend;
I have to let him tell me what they say;
For he's my friend.

—Chicago News.

HONEY AS A FOOD.

Honey, which is described as "one of nature's best foods," is the subject of a report by the Ontario department of agriculture. In this it is pointed out that it is only within the past few centuries that sugar has become known, and only within the last generation that refined sugars have become so low in price that they may be commonly used in the poorest family. Formerly honey was the principal sweet, and it was highly valued 3,000 years before the first sugar refinery was built. "It would add greatly to the health of the present generation," it is declared, "if honey could be at least partially restored to its former place as a common article of diet."

Excessive use of sugar brings in its train a long list of ills. When sugar is taken into the stomach it cannot be assimilated until first changed by digestion into grape sugar. Only too often the overtaxed stomach fails properly to perform this digestion, and then come sour stomach and various phases of indigestion and dyspepsia. In the laboratory of the hive the honey has been fully prepared by the bees for prompt assimilation without taxing either the stomach or the kidneys, so that in eating honey the digestive machinery is saved work and health is maintained.

Moreover, the same report says that "in many cases it will be a real economy to lessen the butter bill by letting honey in part take its place. One pound of honey will go as far as a pound of butter, and if both articles be of the same quality the honey will cost the less. Honey is strongly recommended for children, while for persons of all ages a pleasant and wholesome drink is called 'German honey tea.' This is made by pouring a teacupful of hot water on from one to two teaspoonfuls of honey."

THE HUMAN FOOT.

"For subtle flattery, the kind of flattery calculated to make you puff up like a pouter pigeon," remarked a plain-spoken man, "I ran across something in one of the New York newspapers the other day that beat me. A boot and shoe dealer was announcing by means of an advertisement that he had a new variety of shoe designed to restore 'collapsed and shrunken insteps, round them up, raise and arch them until they assumed their normal shape.' I'd like to hear what would make an instep collapse or shrink unless you dropped a ten-pound weight on it from the top of a tall building. First and last, in novels historical and other, I've read considerable about high, dainty, aristocratic insteps, but I never saw one that wasn't made by a bridge in the boot or shoe; and I've worked in a Turkish bath.

"Years ago, when father cut me off for becoming engaged to the daughter of a livery stable keeper, I waited on the patrons of a Turkish bath, and I know that bare feet on men and women are as flat as the surface of palm-leaf fan. And they're not beautiful to look at. Trilby may have had tolerable feet in a sense that they were free from knobs and tender places and plasters, but there was so much hypnotism in that studio she affected that you can't believe all that was said about her. Human feet are as flat as boarding-house griddle cakes; and the only difference between the feet of white folks and those of the colored race in the matter of shape is that the former begin at the heel."—Providence Journal.

TOO MANY MOSQUITOES.

Hunters find the mosquitoes a terrible pest in parts of northern Scandinavia. One writes: "The warmth of the sun is rousing our deadly enemies, the mosquitoes, into active warfare. Attacked as we are by a few score of viciously piping skirmishes from the mighty host, we have before advancing to look to the joints of our harness and don our gantlets; then in descending the long slope toward our bivouac the scores of the foe are gradually multiplied to hundreds, the hundreds to thousands, the thousands to myriads, till we are at length enveloped in a dense cloud of winged fiends. The horses are a distressing sight. From nose to tail, from hoof to withers, their unfortunate bodies are covered with what might be taken at a casual glance for gray blanket clothing, but which is really a textile mass of seething insect life, so closely set that you could not anywhere put the point of your finger on the bare hide.

"For such small creatures mosquitoes exhibit an astonishing amount of character and diabolical intelligence. They dash through smoke, creep under a veil or wristband like a ferret into a rabbit hole and when they can neither dash nor creep will bide their time with the cunning of a red Indian. We wore stout dogskin gloves, articles with which they could have had no previous acquaintance, and yet they would follow each other by hundreds in single file up and down the seams, trying every stitch, in the hope of detecting a flaw."

And the same writer concludes: "The problem presents itself, Why are these vermin so horribly bloodthirsty and so perfectly formed for sucking blood? It is one of the great mysteries of nature. On the uninhabited stretches of Finmark they must as a rule exist on vegetable diet, the chances of blood so rarely occur."

DIVING FOR SPONGES.

The practicability of the method now being employed extensively in the sponge industry in procuring this product is no longer in doubt, and a large percentage of the Tarpon Springs vessels are changing from the old method of hooking to the new one of diving, and in order to successfully accomplish desired results with the diving method it was thought necessary to employ Greeks, who are accustomed to the work, as it seemed doubtful whether many of those who have followed the hooking process would care to don the helmet and leaden shoes and pull sponge with from thirty to sixty feet of water overhead. But recent experiments by a few have demonstrated that a little practice and confidence, together with a good physical condition, are all that is needed to become a diver. Already a number of our native spongers have become proficient in this line and the probabilities are that in the near future a large percentage of the catch will be obtained in this manner.—Turpon Springs (Fla.) News.

Willing To Please.

Customer—How do you sell your milk?

Dairyman—Ten cents a quart, madame.

"But I understand you charged only six cents."

"Oh, if you want some at six cents a quart I can make it that for you."—Les Annales.

The ACCOMPLICE

Copyright by Harper & Bros.

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

XXVII.

Your honor, this is outrageous, barefaced intimidation of the jury? I object and protest! You cannot tolerate such action, sir! It is insulting to the dignity of the court!"

The passionate outburst brought half the spectators to their feet, and the gavel crashed upon the desk again and again—the judge leaning towards the excited audience in a threatening attitude.

"Sit down!" he shouted, angrily. "Be seated every one of you! Another minute and I'll clear the benches. Officer, arrest the next man or woman who rises!"

The commotion gradually subsided, but the old jurist continued glaring indignantly at the crowd for some seconds after order was restored. Then he turned to Barstow with an expression of menacing severity.

"The court takes this occasion to advise counsel," he observed, "that it is entirely competent to protect itself, and requires no instruction as to what is or is not insulting to its dignity. Now, sir, proceed."

Barstow shot an angry glance at the speaker.

"I am an officer of this court," he began, in an ugly tone, "and as such I have the right——"

"Address yourself to the business in hand, Mr. Barstow, if you wish to be heard."

The lawyer received the sharp interruption with a savage glare of resentment, and took a step towards the bench, his heavy head thrust forward, and the great cords of his muscular neck standing out tensely. Then he nodded slowly as though to some satisfying thought, and turned to the stenographer.

"Is my objection recorded?" he inquired.

The official glanced at his notes and silently assented.

"Very well, then. That's enough."

Barstow resumed his seat as he spoke, thrust his hands in his pockets, tipped his chair back, and stared defiantly at the bench.

"Do you wish to be heard, sir?" inquired the judge.

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders.

"Unless I'm allowed to characterize this proceeding as I see fit," he muttered, "there's nothing to be said. In twenty years' practice I've never known a juror to be called as a witness in the cause he was selected to try, and I venture to predict that this court will never countenance any such procedure. The idea is monstrous and deserves rebuke, not reply."

The judge glanced at Gilbert as Barstow paused, and the prosecutor instantly rose.

"If the court please," he began, "if my learned friend protests solely upon the ground that my action has no precedent in his experience, then I submit his objection is not well taken, for, as your honor is aware, what I propose has both warrant and authority in law. Indeed, I will go further and say that the court has no discretion whatsoever in the matter, for the section of the code which I invoke is mandatory and positive in its terms."

The speaker paused, and, turning to the table, picked up an open book, and again faced the court.

"'If a juror have any personal knowledge of any fact in controversy in a cause,'" he read, "'he must declare it in open court during the trial—and the juror making the statement must be sworn as a witness and be examined in the presence of the parties.' Now I charge," he continued, "that Mr. James Lambert, the foreman of this jury, has personal knowledge of facts in this cause, and he must be sworn and examined as a witness."

"Your honor, this is atrocious!" Barstow burst out. "The court is well aware that Mr. Lambert's alleged knowledge was thoroughly investigated before one word of testimony was taken in this case, and the question was disposed of then and there by your honor in person, and cannot now be reopened."

"If something has come to the knowledge of the prosecutor since Mr. Lambert was examined—" began the justice.

"Will your honor interrogate the juror," suggested Gilbert.

"I object," Barstow interrupted. "The court cannot countenance this proceeding in any manner whatsoever. If it does the case may as well end here and now, for no adverse verdict rendered by a jury under such circumstances would stand for one moment on appeal."

"I will assume the responsibility of sustaining the verdict in this case," retorted Gilbert, meaningly.

"Of course you will," sneered Barstow. "But I warn you there's enough queer law in this case already to keep you busy without making it utterly ridiculous."

"The court warns you, sir," interrupted Judge Dudley, "to withdraw those remarks and apologize!"

Barstow listened to the admonition with an offensive smile, and there was an evil gleam in his eye as he watched the venerable face behind the desk.

"I withdraw my remarks and apologize," he answered, sullenly. "I admit my manners are not as good as the prosecutor's," he added. "But my law is better."

Every note in the man's voice was irritating, and I began to suspect that he was deliberately seeking to anger the judge, but how he dared rouse the old gentleman at such a crisis passed my comprehension. Suddenly it occurred to me that he might be endeavoring to provoke the court into deciding against him, and as I remembered his boast that any adverse verdict of the jury would be overturned by the higher courts, if the prosecutor's request should be granted, I became convinced that this was his settled purpose.

"Mr. Lambert, I will ask you—"

I leaned forward as the judge addressed me, but Barstow waved me back with both his arms.

"Don't answer the question, Mr. Foreman," he shouted. "I object, your Honor! I object! If you interrogate the juror now, I warn you the case is ended, and you will be held responsible—"

"I will be responsible!" the old gentleman thundered, his face flushing with anger. "What do you mean, sir? You are offensive, and—and insolent, sir, and I warn you to—to—Your objection is overruled, sir. Now sit down."

"Exception!"

Barstow's eyes were glittering with excitement, and I could see faint traces of a dangerous smile on his lips as he uttered the sinister rejoinder.

"Mr. Lambert, have you any personal knowledge of any fact in controversy in this cause?"

I waited for Barstow to renew his protest, but he let the judge's question pass without objection.

"I have," I answered, firmly. "And your honor was advised of the fact before this trial began."

Barstow swung on his heel and faced the court with an air of triumph.

"I renew my objection!" he exclaimed. "Your Honor had full opportunity to question this juror at the proper time, and took it upon yourself to—"

"And I now take it upon myself to put him on the stand," interrupted the justice, thunderingly. "Take a seat in the witness chair, Mr. Lambert, and be sworn."

"I object to the juror's leaving the jury box and to the court's instructions."

"Objection overruled."

"Exception!"

"Mr. Lambert, do you solemnly swear—"

"I object to the juror's being sworn as a witness."

"Objection overruled."

"Exception!"

"Mr. Lambert, do you solemnly swear that such answers as you shall make in this cause, between the People and Alice Emory, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help your God?"

"I bowed my head over the Bible which the court attendant placed in my hand, and, looking up, met Barstow's evil leer of triumph.

"Now, Mr. Gilbert, proceed with your examination," directed the judge.

I have heard actors say that the largest theatre appears small from the footlights, and the audience much closer to the stage than it really is, but I never realized the mental effect of this optical illusion until I seated myself in the witness chair and faced the prosecutor. Not only did the court room seem cramped and small, but the spectators appeared to have crept towards me until they sat huddled at my very feet, breathing directly into my face, almost suffocating me in their eager crowding. Barbara Frayne sat seemingly only a foot or two away, one hand clasping her father's, and the other pressed tightly across her lips, as though to keep from crying out, while her frightened eyes met mine without recognition or response. Moreover, the confusion of countless witnesses must have bewitched the chair in which I sat, for my brain whirled madly, and for a moment I could not have told the prosecutor my name.

"Mr. Lambert, declare any fact of which you have personal knowledge affecting this cause."

Barstow's arm shot out, and his hand fluttered in protest as the prosecutor framed his question.

"Don't answer, Mr. Lambert!" he shouted. "I object!"

I had no thought of answering, but my respite was short-lived.

"Objection overruled," snapped the justice.

"Exception!"

Gilbert repeated his question, and as he phrased it I partially regained my self-possession.

"Shortly after the close of the first day of this trial," I began, "I was in the neighborhood of the Shaw farm house, and, never having seen it, I stopped and inspected it from the outside, and while doing this I inadvertently heard a conversation between Miss Madeleine Mapes and Miss Bettina Field."

"Stop!" thundered Barstow. "I object! This is not the witness' personal knowledge—it is hearsay—and not binding on—"

"Objection overruled and exception granted," interposed the judge. "Now, Mr. Barstow," he continued, "to save further interruption, it is understood that you object to each and every statement of this witness, and each of your objections is overruled and an exception noted. Will that satisfy you?"

"Yes, sir, and I am also satisfied that the further continuance of this trial is a waste of time, and I request you to discharge the jury."

"I decline to grant the request."

"Exception."

Barstow sat down, and, turning his back to the bench, began a whispered conversation with his client.

"Proceed, Mr. Lambert," prompted his honor. "How did you know that the persons you heard conversing were Miss Mapes and Miss Field?"

"I saw them, and they have answered to those names in the court room."

"Very well, sir. What did they say touching any fact in this case?"

"I cannot remember the exact words which were used," I answered, "but they were talking about this case, and Miss Mapes urged Miss Field to be careful what she testified to on the trial."

"Did she say why she should be careful?"

I hesitated before I turned to meet the judge's inquiring glance.

"I cannot remember her exact words," I responded.

"Never mind the exact words. State the substance of the conversation."

"As nearly as I can remember," I answered, speaking to the jury, "Miss Mapes warned the other woman that if she talked too much, or became confused, she might be guilty of murder."

I could feel the effect of my answer in the solemn hush which followed.

"Did they talk about any particular facts in the case?"

The judge's question sounded as though whispered in my ear.

"Yes, the subject of the blue skirt was discussed, and Miss Field asked Miss Mapes how she was to answer certain questions which might be asked concerning it."

"Such as what?"

"Miss Field seemed to fear she might be asked if she had ever seen the blue skirt, and Miss Mapes told her to say she hadn't. Then Miss Field said something about having seen it in the furnace, and Miss Mapes asserted that her companion didn't really know that it was a skirt she had seen there, and advised her to deny all knowledge of it."

Often as I had thought of this conversation, I never realized the damning effect of it until I repeated it in court, and the silence which followed was ominous of the impression it created.

"Did you hear anything else?"

I hesitated as Gilbert put the question, and I saw Barstow watching me narrowly.

"Yes," I answered, steadily, "I heard a conversation between Miss Mapes and a man who claimed to represent Mr. Barstow, in which Miss Mapes was urged to leave the state with the Field girl and remain away until after the trial."

"Did you learn the man's name?"

"Miss Mapes referred to him as Mr. Hunt."

Gilbert paused, and, turning to one of his assistants, stooped and whispered in his ear.

"Have you anything further to declare, Mr. Lambert?" he inquired.

"Yes, sir," I responded. "I received information over the telephone that Miss Mapes had occupied Miss Emory's room on the night of Mr. Shaw's death, but I cannot positively swear who talked to me over the wire."

"Did you recognize the voice?"

"I am not sure."

"Whose voice did you think it was?"

"I prefer not to express an opinion, your honor."

"Very well, sir. Continue, if you please."

Barstow rose, and, moving to the far end of the jury box, stood watching me with embarrassing intensity.

"The night before last, a few minutes after I received the telephone communication," I continued, "I was interviewed by a person whose voice I recognized as the man called Hunt, who had talked with Miss Mapes in the Shaw farm house. He introduced himself, however, as Mr. Abel Corning, one of the prosecutor's assistants, and attempted to find out what I had learned about the case outside the court room, saying that if I would tell him everything he would endeavor to persuade the court to excuse me from serving on the jury. I declined to give him any information, and yesterday I encountered him driving Miss Mapes and Miss Field in a closed carriage along the Pollicet road."

"Did you have any conversation with him then?"

"No, sir. There was an accident, as I think your honor knows, and the man was badly injured. I know nothing more about this case except what I have heard in the court room."

Gilbert turned and nodded to his assistant, who immediately rose and left the room.

"I have no further questions to ask, your Honor."

"Now, Mr. Barstow."

The judge glanced at the defendant's counsel, who still stood beside the jury box, but the lawyer, instead of answering directly, moved to the rail and addressed the stenographer.

"Counsel for the defendant does not participate in the examination of the juror," he dictated, "but he requests the court to take notice that the witness-juror carries in his pocket a newspaper containing an account of

Plucky Woman Boards Steamship at Sea

MISS ROCHOTTE BOARDING TUG TO CATCH LINER

New York, Jan. 20.—Dr. Lester L. Roos is expressing keen satisfaction over the pluck and grit of one of his nurses, Miss Florence Rochotte, to whom he had delegated the task of accompanying one of his patients to Europe.

The patient was Mrs. N. Stern, of West 117th street, for whom accommodations were secured in the Italian steamship Liguira, and also for the trained nurse, Miss Rochotte. Patient and nurse were together all morning on the liner's deck, ready to sail, when Miss Rochotte found it necessary to go ashore for a few moments on a brief errand. As she had been told the ship would not sail for several hours, she thought it would be safe to leave her charge for a while.

When Miss Rochotte returned she was amazed to find the Liguira had sailed. Dr. Roos and the relatives of Mrs. Stern, who had gathered to say goodby, were all but frantic. The Liguira was well down stream when Miss Rochotte hit upon a scheme whereby she would yet reach her patient. Telling her story to the agent of the line on the pier, she secured a tugboat, the Ferguson, and the little tug went down the river in record time, while the agent intercepted the liner at quarantine with another tug, telling Captain Dodero to await the arrival of the Ferguson with the belated passenger. Climbing nimbly to the upper deck of the tug, Miss Rochotte was cheered mightily by those who watched her speeding away from the pier. Just this side of quarantine the Ferguson came up with the Liguira and Miss Rochotte climbed the slim ladder

to the side of the liner. She is now safely on the way to Italy.

this trial, and praising his efforts on behalf of the prosecution.

I clapped my hand against my side, and discovered with dismay that the sheet Miss Frayne had given me was protruding from my pocket. It needed only this to complete my humiliation and chagrin, and I felt my face crimsoning as I turned to the bench.

"I have not read the paper, your honor," I blurted out. "It was intrusted to me for safe keeping, and I have seen nothing but the headlines, and those only by accident."

There was a titter in the audience, and as I glanced over the room I saw Barbara Frayne rising from her seat, and instinctively I shook my head.

"Do you demand the discharge of the juror upon the ground that he has this newspaper in his possession?"

Barstow hesitated, watching me with an insinuating smile.

"It isn't necessary," he responded, at last. "One good reason is enough, and, having given more than one already, I will let well enough alone."

If the judge had been upon the point of yielding, Barstow's indifferent—almost contemptuous—answer would have changed his mind, and I could not understand the man's deliberate offensiveness. Then suddenly it dawned upon me that he wished me to retain my place in the jury box, feeling sure that I would not dare render a verdict of guilty after having been publicly accused of prejudice. I answered his glance with a haughty stare of defiance as the thought crossed my mind, and at the same instant Judge Dudley addressed me.

"Mr. Lambert," he began, "answer me on your oath as a juror. Have the facts and occurrences which you have related had such an effect upon your mind that you cannot render a fair and impartial verdict in this case on the sworn testimony heard by you in this court room?"

"I would rather be excused from serving, your honor," I replied, "and I stated my position before the trial began."

"You have not answered my question, sir," he responded. "Can you render an impartial verdict on the sworn testimony, disregarding all matters which have reached you directly or indirectly outside the court room?"

"Yes, sir. I can."

His honor nodded approvingly as I spoke, and turned again to Barstow.

"Have you any motion to make, sir?" he inquired.

"No, sir. As counsel for the defendant, I shall take no part in this unheard-of proceeding. It is the court's duty to discharge the jury instantly. The continuance of this trial is a useless waste of time."

"The jurors will disregard the remarks of counsel, and take their instructions upon the law solely from the court," directed his honor, sharply. "Do you wish to examine the foreman, Mr. Gilbert? No? Very well, Mr. Lambert, resume your place in the jury box."

"I object to the juror's further service on the jury."

"Objection overruled."

"Exception."

A court attendant approached the bench and whispered in the judge's ear as I returned to my chair, and his honor immediately addressed himself to Barstow.

"I desire to inform counsel for the defense that the witness, Madeleine Mapes, is in my private room," he announced, with frigid formality, "and he may now continue his cross-examination, if he so elects."

Barstow rose and advanced to the rail gazing fixedly at the bench.

"In view of what has just taken place," he began, "I consider any prolongation of this trial unnecessary and inexpedient. I shall not, therefore, conclude my cross-examination of the witness."

The judge flushed angrily as the lawyer spoke, but he controlled himself with an effort and turned to the waiting prosecutor. "Proceed with your case, Mr. Gilbert," he directed.

"The people rest," announced Gilbert promptly.

For an instant I did not comprehend the words. Then suddenly their meaning flashed upon me. The prosecutor had no further proofs to offer, and the defendant was at liberty to show us her defense.

XXVIII.

Though Gilbert's case had ended sooner than I expected, Barstow was evidently prepared for his announcement, for he sprang to his feet as he heard it and advanced to the rail with a memorandum in his hand.

"If the court please," he began, "I request your honor to instruct the jury to render a verdict of acquittal in this case. There is not sufficient evidence of the defendant's guilt to raise any question for the jury. No verdict except 'not guilty' could be supported by the facts submitted by the prosecutor. The circumstantial proofs wholly fail to make out the case required by law. Indeed, there is not a word of testimony connecting the defendant with this crime. It has not been shown that she was seen in or about Mr. Shaw's study on the night of the crime. On the contrary, it has been demonstrated that she was in a different and remote part of the building at the time he met his death. It has not been proved that the threads of cloth left in the candle-grease belong to any dress in her possession, and their identification with the skirt she gave the Mapes woman is not sufficient to create any presumption against her. But if it had been demonstrated that she wore a skirt matching the threads on the night of the murder, and if her opportunity to commit the crime stood undenied, there would still be an entire absence of proof upon the all-important element of motive. The only suggestion of motive anywhere in the case is found in the statement of one witness to the effect that high words passed between Mr. Shaw and this defendant on the night of his death. The idea of predicating an accusation of murder—to say nothing of a verdict of guilty—on such testimony is monstrous. Everybody in this room, I suppose, has had high words at one time or another with somebody. We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, if high words necessarily imply murderous thoughts, and murderous thoughts necessarily imply murderous action! We were told in the prosecutor's opening that robbery was the defendant's motive, or, at least, he indicated it as one of her many motives. According to my learned friend she plotted to marry Shaw for his money, and, failing in this, she forged a will, hoping he would kill himself, and it was the discovery of this forgery which caused her to take her employer's life. We have listened to hours of testimony along these lines, and at the end of them all what do we find? There was no robbery. There was no forgery. Mr. Shaw had not refused to marry his secretary—she had declined to marry him. But they had had high words. That is the sum and substance of the whole matter. It would be laughable if it were not so serious. But it needs no comment. I desire, however, to call attention to the fact that only one witness testifies concerning these vague high words, and it is proper to consider who and what that witness is. When the prosecutor told us in his opening that we would find Alice Emory in every dark corner of this case, I assume he must have meant Madeleine Mapes. Listen at the door of Shaw's study, and what do you hear? A quarrel between Shaw and Miss Mapes—a quarrel between a faithless lover and a discarded woman. No high words but plenty of bitter hate there. Look through the window of Miss Emory's chamber on the night of the murder and whom do we find occupying the room so conveniently situated next to Shaw's study? Madeleine Mapes. Draw aside the curtain of her closet door, and what do you find? A blue cloth skirt belonging to the Mapes woman! Open the furnace door, and what do you see? The charred remnants of her telltale skirt. Will you credit the word of this female Judas, who swears eternal friendship for this defendant in one breath, and tries to swear her into eternity with another? I denounce her! I denounce her publicly, and in the name of the law. I—"

"Mr. Barstow!"

I started as Miss Emory uttered her counsel's name, and turning I saw her standing by her chair, her face flushed with anger, her arms extended rigidly, and her hands tightly clinched. Barstow paused for an instant, but took no other notice of the interruption, and before he could continue Judge Dudley interfered.

"Counsellor," he began, "it is only fair to say that I have fully determined to allow the jury to pass upon this case. Please state your motion as briefly as possible, and I will deny it, and give you the benefit of an exception."

Barstow regarded the speaker with indignant astonishment.

"Do you mean to decide this vital question without hearing me?" he demanded, fiercely.

The judge frowned at the offensive question, and his protruding lip twitched suggestively, but he maintained a dignified silence until he controlled his voice.

"I have heard you, sir," he responded, at last. "But my mind is made up, and you can't change it. This case has got to go to the jury, and you may as well understand it one time as another."

"Your honor takes a grave responsibility, and—"

The old jurist interrupted the speaker with an impatient gesture.

"I take grave responsibilities every day, sir," he retorted, "and up to date I have been equal to them. Stenographer, have you recorded Mr. Barstow's motion, and the grounds upon which he bases it?" he continued, sharply. "Yes? Very well then. Motion denied and exception granted. Now, counsellor, I will allow you to open to the jury tonight, if you desire, but I propose to adjourn court as soon as you have finished your address."

Barstow threw his papers upon the table and pushed back his chair.

"You may adjourn now, as far as I am concerned," he muttered. "I shall make no address to the jury."

Judge Dudley looked up sharply from his minute book as he heard the announcement, and nodded with calm dignity.

"As you please, sir," he observed. "Are you prepared to begin the examination of your witnesses?"

"I shall call no witnesses."

The response was curt, decisive, and challenging, and an audible murmur of astonishment swept over the room. Judge Dudley's face betrayed no surprise, however, as he met the lawyer's defiant stare.

"You rest?" he inquired, imperturbably.

Before Barstow could reply the defendant suddenly moved forward and clutched his arm. He turned to her with a frown of impatience.

"Please take your seat, Miss Emory," he muttered. "I cannot be interrupted now."

"You must be!"

The words were plainly audible to the jury, and the lawyer reluctantly yielded.

"Your honor will grant me a moment's indulgence?" he inquired over his shoulder as he moved away.

The judge nodded, and every eye in the room centered upon the lawyer and his client, as they began a whispered consultation which grew more and more animated as it proceeded. Miss Emory speaking rapidly and forcibly, and Barstow replying with equal determination, his head shaking from side to side, and his lips scarcely moving as he uttered his impatient replies. I had noticed the defendant's eyes when I had first seen her, but until I watched them during this conference I had no idea of their beauty. Indeed, her whole appearance was transfigured as she faced her counsel, her eyes flashing with determination, and her expression indicating a force of character with which I had not previously credited her. Her calmness and dignity had been impressive throughout the trial, but her sudden animation revealed a strong personality of intensely human interest.

Barstow's replies came at longer and longer intervals as the conference continued, and at last he ceased speaking altogether, and sat listening to his client, his eyes fixed upon her with devouring intensity. Then, while she was still speaking, he suddenly pushed back his chair and strode to the rail.

"The defendant rests!" he announced, with aggressive firmness.

Before the words were fairly uttered, Miss Emory was at his side.

"Your honor, I desire to be heard!" she exclaimed.

Judge Dudley raised his eyebrows and regarded the woman with disapproving astonishment.

"Your counsel is present, madam," he remonstrated. "I suggest that you address the court through him."

"Your honor, I desire to testify in my own behalf, and my counsel will not permit it."

Miss Emory spoke in a low tone, but her every word was plainly audible in the intense silence.

"Be governed by his advice madam."

Teh judge spoke gravely, soothingly, but the defendant instantly shook her head.

"I cannot, your honor. I am accussed of an infamous crime, and my dearest friend has been denounced by my own lawyer. Have I not the right to answer?"

"You have the right, madam. But I would advise you to consider the matter carefully before you act counter to your lawyer's advice."

"It is my life which is at stake, your honor, and not his," she burst out, passionately. "Surely I cannot be denied a hearing because my lawyer objects. But, if so, let me change my counsel. I have waited for this moment for months and months. May I not defend myself by telling what I know?"

The woman's voice trembled with excitement, but it was clear and fearless.

Judge Dudley glanced inquiringly at Barstow, but the lawyer made no answer.

I think I must permit the defendant to take the stand, if she insists upon disregarding your advice, Mr. Barstow."

A ripple of applause greeted the judge's words, and before he could control it a thunderous burst of approval swept over the court room.

Barstow waited for the tumult to subside, his finger pointing steadily at the stenographer's open book.

"The case is closed, your honor," he asserted. "I am the attorney of record in this case, and the fact that the defendant has rested is already in the minutes. Further testimony cannot be received."

Barstow ignored the woman standing beside him, and gazed steadily at the court as he spoke with all his customary force and aggressiveness.

"I must reopen the case, Mr. Barstow," announced the justice, "unless you can persuade your client to think better of her action."

"I am not to be persuaded, your honor," Miss Emory interrupted, hastily. "I demand the right to be heard."

"Then you may take the stand, madam."

Barstow stepped to the table as Judge Dudley uttered the words, and took up his coat and hat.

"I except to your honor's ruling," he observed, with studied calmness, "and with that my duty ends. Self-respect demands my withdrawal, and I leave the case in your hands—"

"Wait—wait, Mr. Barstow!"

The lawyer was already on his way from the court room as Judge Dudley spoke, but he halted and turned inquiringly to the bench.

"I cannot allow you to retire at this stage of the case, sir," continued his honor. "I recognize the delicacy of your position and the embarrassment to which you are subjected. But the defendant cannot be left unrepresented, and there is no one so competent as you to represent her at this crisis."

"I thank your honor, but I cannot remain in a case where my advice is disregarded, and with due respect to the court I must retire."

Barstow moved to the door as he spoke, but his honor instantly halted him.

"You must do nothing of the kind, sir. No member of the bar is privileged to abandon his client at will. I am ready to grant an adjournment to enable you to mature your plans or to consult with other counsel, but I cannot permit you to leave the defendant to her own devices under the existing circumstances."

Barstow regarded the speaker with an expression of uncompromising hostility.

"I submit you cannot prevent it, sir," he retorted "and I respectfully remind the court that I have been at the bar quite long enough to know my rights and my duty."

The lawyer turned as he uttered the last word and again started for the door.

"Mr. Barstow, I should regret to commit you for contempt of court, but unless you instantly return to your place, sir, I shall be obliged to enforce my authority."

There was no mistaking the tone of the judge's voice, but Barstow continued calmly on his way. Finally, as he reached the last row of benches, his honor leaned over the desk and pointed his gavel at an attendant.

"Officer," he roared, "if Mr. Barstow attempts to pass that door arrest him instantly!"

(To be Continued.)

AN ELECTRIC AERIAL RAILWAY

A Remarkable Line to Run Along the Grindelwald Glacier.

There is apparently no more attractive field for engineering than the mountains of Switzerland, and the greatest skill and ingenuity have been exercised in the various railways designed to carry tourists to the summits. Recently there has been an entirely new departure from existing practice in a plan proposed for ascending the northwestern side of the Wetterhorn, which rises precipitously to an altitude of 7,700 feet above the sea level. The new scheme consists of a combination of the fundamental principles of the ordinary aerial cableway, now so much used in constructive engineering for the transport of materials, and of the elevated monorailway, best exampled in the line between Barmen and Elberfeld in Germany. In the latter a car is suspended from a single rail supported by a system of girders, while in the new Swiss railway, instead of a rail, a stout steel cable will be stretched from station to station, and from this will be suspended by its running gear a car or cage for the passengers. Each car will contain ten passengers, and be of the lightest possible construction.

The line will run from the Grindelwald upper glacier, at about 4,000 feet altitude, up to the Enge station in one lift, a distance of 1,300 feet. This station is of massive masonry, and affords an anchorage for the cable. The gradient of the cable for this part of the line is about 80 per cent. This station affords access to a series of fine views, and there is a path along the Enge to the departure station of the second section of the line, which extends to a point at an altitude of 7,761 feet, or a lift of 2,300 feet. The motive power is to be electricity at high tension, and part of the installation is already completed. The summit of the Wetterhorn is 12,150 feet above sea level, and from the present studies there is apparently no reason why access to it should not be gained by a series of such railways as the two sections already described. Only once before has the monorail system been used on a mountain railway, on Vesuvius in 1880, and this method was supplanted when the line was reconstructed.—Harper's Weekly.

Never.

Goodart — Conceited? Oh! I don't know. I've often heard him say that he has the greatest respect for the man who knows more than he does, and—"

Wise—Yes, but how often have you heard him admit that there is such a man?—Philadelphia Press.

The Same Yesterday.

Judge—What is your age?

Fair Witness—Twenty-nine, your honor.

"That's exactly what you said two years ago."

"Well, I'm not going to say one thing today and another thing tomorrow."—Fliegende Blatter.

By the Way.

The world continues to improve, no matter how hard people may work to prevent moral and physical progress.

In nine cases out of ten the air is no more clear because you talk.—Uncle Dick in the Madison Journal.

ANGEL CHILDREN.

Is there any happier woman in this world than that mother whose each successive little one seems to her but one more darling angel to continually lift her thoughts toward the sunshine of perfect happiness? But sorry is the lot of that poor mother to whom motherhood has ceased to be a cause of rejoicing, but has become instead a burden to be dreaded and looked forward to with melancholy and apprehension.

"About three months before our last baby was born (which is our fourth), writes Mrs. Nellie Carl, of Myrtlepoint, Coos Co., Oregon, "my health was very poor. I had been troubled for about eight years with female disease. I doctored with good physicians but obtained no relief, so I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, and was advised to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so, and am happy to say my health began to improve and I did my work up to the last, and felt splendid.

"I got along finely during confinement, and have the healthiest baby I ever saw. When he was three months old he weighed eighteen pounds; he is now seven months old and weighs twenty-four pounds. I can say I have had no return of my old troubles. I thank you very much for the good you have done me."

Any woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a statement of her case, which will be considered in absolute confidence by this physician who stands among the foremost specialists of the century in the treatment of women's diseases. He will send her (in a plain, sealed envelope) sound, sensible, valuable advice free of all charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

DOES DIPLOMATIC TRAINING TRAIN

A trained diplomat, indeed, can be of service to a lawyer, or poet, or college president, sent to represent us at a European court. If the secretary of legation will attend to the routine of the office and will coach the ambassador in the details of behavior and dress, the latter can attend to serious matters with more leisure and effect. But to carry out this plan promotion in the regular diplomatic service must stop rather low down.

It is doubtful if reasonably intelligent young men will be attracted to a service in which they must remain subordinates, and it must always be borne in mind that no one service, no matter how carefully selected and trained, no matter how well paid, can compare in general ability and distinction with the almost haphazard choice of our representatives in England during the last fifty years.—Francis C. Lowell, in January Atlantic.

QUICK CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

The British constitution, which is not a constitution at all, is full of anomalies, paradoxical and contradictions, but of all there is none so amazing as the race-horse facility it provides for a complete change of the government of the empire. In almost every department the constitution is slow in its movements and cumbrous in its action.

But in the management of that constitutional revolution which is involved in the ejection of the entire personnel of the central government and the transfer of all authority from one party to its political opponent, the British constitution surpasses all others in the speed and facility of its operation.

John Bull, who provides checks and counter-checks against any rapid alteration in his political arrangements, and who often seems to think it more important to provide a brake than to create a motor, in this one supremely important crisis sacrifices everything in order to render it possible for him to change his minister in irreducible minimum of time.—W. T. Stead in American Monthly Review of Reviews.

No More Work for Her.

"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenue?"

"Indeed! Madame Pakin attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing no more."—Baltimore American.

Logic.

Mother—You must always remain standing, Hugo, while a lady is entering the room.

Hugo—And if no one is coming must I sit down all the time?—Familie-Journal.

Weak Kidneys

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result —kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake, Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling —not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
and the "Health Token" Book 2 on the Heart.
ken" you must address Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Dr. Shoop, Box 4528, Book 4 for Women.
Racine, Wis. Book 5 for Men.
which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

THIMBLE-MAKING.

Intricate Processes Are Involved in Fashioning the Gold.

The gold from which thimbles are made is bought at a United States subtreasury in the form of snug little ingots, brick shaped and two and a half inches long and an inch and a quarter wide and an inch thick. Each one contains, of pure gold 24 carats fine, metal of the value of $600.

Gold of this fineness would be much too soft for thimbles and it is alloyed down to 14 carats, in which condition it is rolled into sheets of suitable thickness. In the first process of manufacture a sheet of this gold is run into a machine which cuts out of it a disk in size sufficient to form a thimble, the same machine stamping this disk also into the form of a straight-sided capsule with irregular edges.

Then the thimble blank goes into another machine, in which a die stamps it into its conical shape. Out of this machine it goes into an annealing furnace for tempering, and from that into an acid bath for cleaning and the removal of the fire coating.

Then the thimble is put into a lathe to be turned down to its fine shape and dimensions.

With the repeated applications of the tool the operator brings the crown of the thimble into its perfect form and cuts down along the thimble's sides to bring the walls of the thimble to the requisite thickness, defines and finishes the smooth band that runs around the lower part of the thimble and brings into relief the rounded rim that encircles the thimble at its opening, at once to give it a finishing ornamental grace there and to stiffen it. The glistening little gold shavings that he cuts off in these various operations all fall into a canvas trough.

It lacks yet the familiar indentations in its surface that serve to support the needle and to hold it in place. These the thimble maker now proceeds to make.

It is done with a tool called a knurle. There is an end knurle and a side knurle. An end knurle is simply a handle having set in it a tiny, thin, revolving wheel of steel upon whose periphery is a continuous encircling row of little bosses or knobs corresponding in size to the indentations to be made. The side knurle has in place of a wheel a little steel cylinder of a length sufficient to cover that section of the thimble that is to be indented on its sides, this cylinder having knobs all over its surface, as the end knurle wheel has around its edges, and turning, like the wheel, on its axis.

While the thimble in the lathe is turning with 2,500 revolutions a minute, and it seems as if the application to its surface of any sort of tool with protuberances on it must leave there only a jagged and mixed-up lot of irregular marks. But now with the end knurle, the thimble maker makes an indentation in the center of the top of the thimble and then he proceeds rapidly and with perfect certainty with the end knurle to describe around that point a concentric rings of indentations, with the indentations all perfectly spaced from the center to the circumference of the top.

You may see him do this, but you can't tell how he is able to do it. And then with the side knurle he makes the indentations in the sides of the thimble, making there as well, as he deftly presses the work against it, indentations that run absolutely uniform and true and that end at their lower edge in a perfectly true encircling line.

1 YEAR GUARANTEE ON TRIAL

Best hot air incubator made. A sure hatcher. Our machines are in use everywhere. Always successful. We handle the best line in America, the kind that are easy to operate; no trouble and no failures if simple directions are followed. Don't pay high prices; get our proposition and read about our trial plan and our one year guarantee. Let us show you our prices for honestly made incubators. We have a big incubator abusiness, our sales reaching into the thousands annually. Send for our proposition. Cut out this ad, write your name and address on margin and send to us—you will hear from us by return mail. Do it now before you mislay the paper. 24

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave. Madison and Washington Sts. Chicago

ALMANACS OF OUR FATHER'S YOUTH.

There are almanacs and almanacs, and in the days when this was about the only periodical literature to be found in the house, it was spelled with a k.

Did you ever see a copy of Crockett's almanac? It was of the comic sort, dealing mainly with the exploits of Davy Crockett. Nor was it a foolish sort of a book, but filled with bright wit and genuine humor.

Some folks have an idea that there never was such a man as David Crockett, but there was, and a rather remarkable man, too. He served three terms in congress from Tennessee, was a candidate for nomination for president, wrote three stirring books of exploit, adventure and fun on the frontier, and was one of the last men to fall in the fight in the Alamo.

The Crockett almanac was too valuable to be hung on the almanac peg in the kitchen, but was carefully tucked away in the lower drawer of the bureau, where grandmother kept the doctor book and other things not for common use.

When a boy was sick and his medicine awfully nasty, he would be allowed to regale himself with the Crockett almanac if he would take his medicine like a little man. But he had to take the medicine first.

The "Farmer's Almanack" was another standard annual, and one that no self-respecting farmer would do without. In fact, most farmers thought they couldn't do without it, for it gave the rising of the sun and the settings thereof, the changings of the moon, the ascendings of the nodes, as well as the more probable probabilities concerning the weather.

The one standing illustration in all reputable almanacs was the shocking picture of a man ripped up in front and his vitals presented to a dozen different animals, including bulls, rams, goats, scorpions and crabs. This venerable picture was known as the zodiac.

Haven't you wondered in your childish way, what poor Zodiac had done to deserve such outrageous treatment?

The Hagerstown almanac was established in 1797 by John Gruber and his good wife Catherine, and continuel by them until 1853, when it passed into the hands of their children. It is still being published by their descendants.

At first it was printed exclusively in German, but since 1822 an English edition has been issued.

In addition to the signs, weather predictions, the moon's phases, movements of planets, tides and courses of the sun, the issue of next year contains quite a lot of "choice miscellany," including "The Old Man's Comforts," by Southey; "The Old Oaken Bucket," by Woodworth; "Bingen on the Rhine," by Mrs. Norton, and various other pieces too numerous to mention, to say nothing of recipes for "nose bleed," itch and making good bread.

Like the proverbial dog, the almanac has had its day, at least as an educator. It was an important factor in education, as our grandparents and others who were young folks before the war can testify.—Pittsburg Gazette.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

COLLECTION OF COINS

Some Very Rare From the Estate of Claas Denekas.

The National Museum has just received a fresh collection of coins from the estate of Claas Denekas, of Washington, who recently died here. The collection consists of about two hundred and fifty pieces, gold, silver and copper, with some quite rare and curious coins. The collection has been loaned to the museum and will be placed on exhibition as soon as it can be arranged and catalogued. Mr. Denekas, in addition to being quite a wealthy man, had a fondness for collecting curios of many sorts, and his personal estate contained quite a number, but it is only the coins that have found a temporary resting place in the museum.

Mr. Denekas was known in Washington as the originator of the compressed yeast cake, and it was from this that he made his money. Older residents of the city will remember very vividly the time when there were no yeast cakes and when the housekeeper had to send to the nearest bakery for yeast in a pitcher and time her making of bread by the baker's readiness to furnish the yeast. For the yeast would keep a comparatively short time, even on ice. Mr. Denekas started the yeast cake idea with a traveler's outfit consisting of a small hand satchel, a few dozen yeast cakes and nothing else. He was engaged in a hard fight, too, for prior to that time there was what was known as the "immoral yeast cake," principally sold by the country people in the market. Sometimes this sort of solid yeast would raise bread, and about as often it would not, according to the way the yeast cake happened to be made. If the bread was sour. People who had tried this cornmeal experiment were naturally shy of anything in the shape of compressed yeast. But Mr. Denekas was convinced that he had a good thing and he kept doggedly at the business till people found that compressed yeast would work and demanded it in preference to the bakery product. The demand once being created, Mr. Denekas' fortune was made and he died a wealthy man.—Washington Star.

BEING PRESENTED.

The necessary wardrobe for presentation at court in London is no small matter. A simple court dress will cost anything from $500 to $750—not including lace, which may be a family heirloom above price. The debutante's bouquet may include $100 worth of costly orchids and hothouse blooms. At to the gloves, the regulation twenty-four button court gloves will cost $5 or $10 a pair at least, in a Bond street store; and for shoes, the price is $25 a pair. It is embarrassing to find that almost every detail of one's attire is laid down by law and has endured for centuries.

Some points about the presentation at court are much changed since Queen Victoria's day. The "courts," as they are now called, are held at 10 o'clock at night —an hour much more becoming to one's costumes and complexion than the erstwhile afternoon session. Also, there are beautiful bands in attendance; a most excellent buffet supper; and last, but by no means least, the king and queen sit on gorgeous thrones at the end of a huge and sumptuous saloon, in all the glory of ermine and purple and jewels beyond price.—Harper's Bazar.

Man of Honor.

Brown (in restaurant)—Say, Jones, what is the matter with you anyway? That's the tenth rum omelet you've ordered since you have been at this table.

Jones—Shash so, Brown. Promised m' wife on News Lear wouldn't drink any more—an' always keep m' word like shentleman!—Puck.

An Effective Disguise.

Pumperdinck (to his barber.)—I wish I could find some disguise for the masked ball, so that no one would recognize me.

Barber—Why don't you let my assistant shave you?—Meggendorfer Blatter.

1 YEAR GUARANTEE ON TRIAL

Best hot air incubator made. A sure hatcher. Our machines are in use everywhere. Always successful. We handle the best line in America, the kind that are easy to operate; no trouble and no failures if simple directions are followed. Don't pay high prices; get our proposition and read about our trial plan and our one year guarantee. Let us show you our prices for honestly made incubators. We have a big incubator abusiness, our sales reaching into the thousands annually. Send for our proposition. Cut out this ad, write your name and address on margin and send to us—you will hear from us by return mail. Do it now before you mislay the paper. 24

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave. Madison and Washington Sts. Chicago

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I would like to have some information in regard to raising sweet potatoes. I think my land is adapted to that purpose. —H., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

In my work of drilling wells I drilled through about five feet of soft coal. This is under at least a part of six sections of land. The vein is about fifty feet from the surface. To reach it I drilled through sand and clay, then a few feet of hardpan, in all about sixteen feet; then struck heavy veins of fine water, the sand growing coarser as I went down; then I came to soft sandstone rock, to about the depth of forty-five feet; then I struck hard sandstone rock that did not have to be cased. From this depth I drilled through rock, then coal, then hard rock again, till I was down about seventy feet, and the water cleared in less than five minutes. This was five years ago. My friends tell me I should make further investigations. Can any experienced reader of The Farmstead tell me how I should proceed? Who can give me some advice as to what to do under the circumstances?—H., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

No Malaria Here.

A., Austell, Fla.: I will say that we have lived here near Point Clear, Ala., over nine years and have never been troubled with either mosquitoes, houseflies or malaria and there has never been a case of yellow fever in this vicinity. This is on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, 13 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, at an elevation of 80 feet above the bay at sea level. Wells and springs afford an abundance of pure drinking water. The climate is modified by the soft breeze from the gulf which renders our summers cooler than in the northern states.—M., Point Clear, Ala.

Bee Moths.

E., Washeim, Tenn.: The secret of prevention of moths among bees is: Keep your colonies strong and of Italian blood. Italian bees are seldom attacked at all by them, while the common black bee will crowd over and give room to them, allowing destruction to follow. In ridding a colony of bees from moths, I will assume you have frame hives, as bees in box hives can only be treated by transferring, as we do not have access to the combs. Success lies in the use of movable frame hives. In treating a colony, to make it convenient rest assured you have made a success in ridding of the moth, remove the colony to be treated from its stand and set a little to one side. Then place an empty hive-body on the stand in exactly the same position as the one removed was. Now proceed to lift out one comb (or frame) at a time, and with the point of a knife pick off every web and kill every worm on that comb. Then set it in the empty hive you have prepared and proceed in like manner until every comb has been examined. Burn the webs and debris as they sometimes contain small worms that may be overlooked. Allow no worms to escape by crawling on the ground as they will enter the hive again only to renew your trouble. It sometimes requires a keen eye to detect worms that have galleries built in the combs, as they run quite swiftly and sometimes hide in a cell by the side of a bee larvae. It is best to examine the colony again in a few days as some worms might have escaped your eye. To catch the "miller" I know of no better way than by raising the hive cover enough to admit a lead pencil. This to be done on a warm night, and nine times out of ten she will be perching between the cover and the quilt. The next morning remove pencil easily and crush her with a sliding motion of the cover. In treating a colony in the above way it places your bees in a clean hive which has no moth eggs in it, and by cleaning the combs it encourages the inmates of that little home and affords them a chance to do their own housecleaning.—G., New Dover, O.

Timber Tests.

The Forest Service has been conducting extensive tests at the E. P. Burton Lumber company's sawmill, near Charleston, S. C., to determine the strength of loblolly pine. This timber, which is known on the local market as North Carolina pine, forms the bulk of part of the lumber cut at this mill. The loblolly pine furnishes a useful construction timber of moderate strength, is of very rapid growth, and reproduces readily. For these reasons it will remain one of the most important timber trees of the South. Correct data for its strength will be of permanent value.

It is found much more convenient to take the testing machine to the mill instead of bringing the large sticks of timber to the laboratory from the mill. The conditions to which the stick of timber is subjected after being cut in the forest determine to soma degree how it will act when put in use where it will have to carry a load or bear a strain. And so it sometimes becomes an important matter to know the history of the sticks tested. The logs from which it is desired to cut the test beams are selected in the forest, marked, and subsequently identified at the log pond. A concise history of each log is kept, showing the location of the tree in the forest, the kind of soil in which it grew, the time of cutting, and the length of time the log lies in the water. On arriving at the mill the log is sawed in any way desired, and can then either be tested shortly after coming from the saw or laid aside for the purpose of air drying of kiln drying before testing. Every step of importance in the life of the log after cutting is thus known, and many peculiarities which arise in the behavior of sticks when tested can be explained.

The testing machine is set up in the mill and driven by the mill machinery. The sawyer in the mill saws exactly the kind of sticks desired, and the pieces intended for test are sent directly to the testing machine.

The plan of work at Charleston included investigations to determine the effect of knots on the strength of timber; the relative strength of air-dried and kiln-dried timber; the effect of rate of growth upon the strength; the influence of the relative strength of sap and heart wood; and the influence on the strength of the method of sawing.

Judging from the inquiries received in the service, a widespread interest is manifested in this line of work, and without doubt many questions yet undecided will be definitely answered on the completion of the tests. The specifications, for instance, under which engineers and architects receive joists are very imperfect because no one knows the exact degree of weakening which arises from the presence of knots of various sizes and kinds in the joists. Again, there is a common prejudice against sapwood on account of its supposed weakness, whereas the tests will show that in cases where durability is not an important factor the sapwood is as strong as the heartwood.

The strength of wood is prejudiced by the presence of a knot, depending upon the position of the knot, on its condition, and on its size with reference to the cross-section of the stick. When a knot is firm and closely knit to the surrounding wood, it is much less harmful than when it is loose or shaky.

In the case of a beam loaded in the center, if a knot occurs in the lower portion of the beam, close enough to turn the grain off, it causes rupture. A comparatively large knot placed far enough from the edge of the stick to allow the fiber to be continuous when passing is less weakening than a smaller knot located so as to turn the grain off from the edge when passing it.

Knots in the top of a stick are less weakening than those in the bottom. Indeed, it is the common practice of users of timber blocking, for temporary purposes, when a wooden beam has failed at the bottom, to turn it upside down and use it again.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum Food Coffee, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

BACKACHE

"I wrote you for advice," writes Leila Hagood, of Sylvia Tenn., "about my terrible backache and monthly pains in my lower bowels and shoulders. I had suffered this way nine years and five doctors had failed to relieve me. On your advice I took

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

which at once relieved my pains and now I am entirely cured. I am sure that Cardui saved my life." It is the best and most reliable remedy for all female diseases, such as periodical pains, irregularity, womb trouble, leucorrhea, dragging-down sensations, etc.

WRITE US A LETTER

In full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain, sealed envelope.

Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

At every drug store in $1 bottles. Try it.

Duck Laying Contest.

Last year the owners of a certain poultry journal in Australia inaugurated a duck laying contest. The entries were: Two pens of Buff Orphington, nine pens of Indian Runners, four of Muscovys, two of Pekins, one of Rouens and one of Blue Japanese. At the end of the year one pen of Buff Orphington ducks were in the lead, with a record of 1,426 eggs to their credit. Second honors were taken by a pen of Indian Runners, with a record

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Cabinet Officers.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give the present cabinet officers and how long they can hold office.—B. W., Clay Center, Kan.

The present cabinet officers are as follows: Secretary of state, Elihu Root; secretary of the treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; secretary of war, William H. Taft; attorney general, William H. Moody; postmaster general, George B. Cortelyou; secretary of the navy, Charles J. Bonaparte; secretary of the interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson; secretary of commerce and labor, Victor H. Metcalf. Cabinet officers are appointed by the President and hold office during his term, if they are not removed or resign. Our readers will do us a favor if they will paste the names of the cabinet officers in their hats. The question comes to us two or three times a week, and we naturally get tired of devoting space to the subject so often.

Sea Level Canal.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you be kind enough to explain what "sea level" means when used in connection with the Panama canal? How much higher is one ocean than the other? How large are the contemplated locks?—J. A. G., Zanesville, Ohio.

A sea level canal is a cut through the mountains at the same level as the sea, no locks except those to control the tide being required. Under the plan for a lock canal, recommended by the old canal commission, the bottom of the canal on the highest section was 286 feet below the top of the divide, or 92 feet above sea level. If a sea level canal is constructed with a depth of 30 feet below tide level, the bottom will be about 400 feet below the top of the divide. When the first levels were run across the isthmus of Panama a difference of several feet between high water in the two oceans was discovered. From this came the false popular belief that there was an actual difference in ocean level. The elevation of mean or half tide in the two oceans is exactly the same; that is, low tide in the Pacific is as much below low tide in the Atlantic as high tide is above high tide. Should a channel be cut through, the difference in height of ten feet in excess at the north end at low tide would produce current so rapid that vessels could not be handled with safety. Therefore, a tidal lock will have to be built on the Pacific side, through which vessels south bound will be locked down when the Pacific tide is low and up when it is high. Twice a day at the period of mean tide and four times at the spring tide period when the variation in level will not be great enough to set up a dangerous current, the lock can remain open; while during the man tides, when the variation in level is the least, it is probable that for ordinary vessels such tidal locks will be open for more than half the day. At Suez a difference of four to four and a half feet in tidal levels in the Mediterranean and Red seas is not sufficient to require a lock.

Hazing at College.

Editor Question Bureau—We see a great deal about hazing. What is it and where did it originate?—S. R. L., Knoxville, Tenn.

Hazing is the harassing and abuse by practical jokes of new students in college or sailors at sea. We cannot say when it originated, but it has long been practiced and as long condemned.

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Editor Question Bureau—Will you kindly give a short biography of the colored poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar? What is his address? Is he well educated? Does he recite his own poems in public?—N. M., Wellington, O.

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born at Dayton, O., June 27, 1872. He was graduated at the Dayton high school in 1891, and since then has devoted himself to literature and journalism, and also to giving public readings. Since 1898 he has been on the staff of the librarian of congress. His address is 321 Spruce street., N. W. Washington.

The Drama.

Editor Question Bureau—Will you please tell how, when and where the drama originated, of what does it consist, and who were the greater dramatists?—E. R. P., De Soto, Mo.

The drama is of ancient origin. Dramatic performances of some kind have been known probably among all nations, and seem especially to have been connected in their origin with religion. Compositions of a dramatic nature are found in the Old Testament—in Job and the Song of Solomon. The drama is commonly divided into two great classes, tragedy and comedy—the former presenting the serious problems of human character and conduct, with deeds and circumstances trending toward a fatal issue; the latter depicting the bright and humorous side of life. The Hindu drama, like the Greek, grew out of certain features of religious festivals. It is believed that the Hindu drama existed as late as the fourth century. The Greek drama, both comedy and tragedy, took their rise in the celebrations of the festivals of the god Dionysus (Bacchus), in which hymns and chants were sung by choruses in honor of the deity. The Greek drama is closely related to the drama of other European countries. In England the drama was, except the German, the last to crystallize itself into a determined form. The original school, known as the Elizabethan dramatists, did not arise until the last quarter of the sixteenth century. Great English dramatists were Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, Chapman, Dekker, Beaumont, Fletcher, Webster, Middleton, Thomas Heywood, Massinger, Ford, Shirley. These were the master dramatists of the world, and the so-called Elizabethan school closed with the death of Shirley in 1666. America has no dramatist worthy of the name. Early and most until 1787 was an American play by an American actor produced. This was "The Contrast," written by Royall Tyler, afterward chief justice of Vermont. The first prolific American dramatist, William Dunlap, flourished from 1798 to 1815, with half a hundred plays to his credit. In early days the American people did not look on the drama with favor. The nearest approach to a purely American drama had its inception in the work of Bartley Campbell. He produced "My Partner," a western melodrama, in New York, in 1879. This was followed by others. Several of his plays were produced in England with the same success with which they had met in this country.

Pearls in Oysters.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell us what you can about pearls in oysters, as to their origin and value? For instance, what would be the value of one one-fourth of an inch in diameter?—L. B. R., New Richmond, Pa.

We can give you no information as to the value of pearls. That is a matter for an expert dealer to decide. To make the nature of a pearl clear something must be known of the mode of formation. The shell ordinarily consists of two distinct portions of different composition. The superficial epidermis, outer layers, and margin of the shell are largely horny; while the inner part is composed of numerous layers of crystalline carbonate of lime with little animal matter. Both are secretions of the outer surface of the "mantle," which lines the shell, and by the free outer margin of which the shell grows in concentric additions to its margins. The remainder or attached portion of the mantle is continually secreting calcium carbonate, which is added layer by layer to the inner surface of the shell, which thus increases in thickness. If any foreign body, like a grain of sand, an undeveloped egg, a parasite, or an image artificially placed there, find lodgment between the mantle and the shell it seems clear that the shelly deposit must envelop it. It is probable also that it will act as an irritant and stimulate secretion at that point, and that it may be rolled about by slight contractions of the mantle, thus remaining free from adhesions to the shell and gaining symmetry. Such detached portions of the shell, developed as concretions about foreign particles serving as such are found in many mollusks. It is vain to expect to find pearls of value in common edible oysters. Comparatively few oysters have a well developed nacreous lining to the shells, and only a few of these are adapted to the production of pearls of the texture and luster which is most prized.

George D. Prentiss.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of George D. Prentiss, the poet.—F. E. B., Rushville, Ill.

George Dennison Prentiss was born at Preston, Conn., December 18, 1802. He died at Louisville, Ky., January 22, 1870. He was graduated from Brown university in 1823. He studied law but did not practice. He was editor of the New England Weekly Review, at Hartford, from 1828 to 1830. He then removed to Louisville, Ky., where he became editor of the Journal, in which position he won a reputation for political ability, wit and satire. During the war the Journal maintained the cause of the union. A collection of Prentiss' poems appeared in 1876 and a selection from his newspaper paragraphs under the title of "Prenticeana," in 1860.

East Lynne.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell in what year East Lynne was written and where the author lived? Is she dead? If not, her present address?—J. C. M., Ferry, Ill.

East Lynne made its appearance in 1861. The author was Ellen Price Wood, best known as Mrs. Henry Wood. She died in London, February 10, 1887. It is presumable that the novel was written in London.

Kansas Congressmen.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the names of the members of congress representing Kansas, and the districts from which elected?—J. D., Norton, Kan.

Charles F. Scott, is congressman at large; first district, Charles Curtis; second, Justin D. Bowersock; third, Philip P. Campbell; fourth, James M. Miller; fifth, William A. Calderhead; sixth, William A. Reeder; seventh, Victor Murdock.

The Jew.

Editor Question Bureau: What constitutes a Jew at the present time? Is it his religion or his nationality? My Sunday school thinks I am wrong in stating the Jew is his religion. By answering you will greatly oblige.—S. S. C., Humboldt, Tenn.

We are also of the opinion that you are wrong. You could scarcely conceive of yourself becoming a Jew by adopting the Jewish religion.

The Maybrick Children.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell me where Mrs. Maybrick's children are, and if there is a law that can keep them away from their mother? I have read that they are in England.—W. B., Augusta, Mich.

The Maybrick children, grown, are presumably in England or Ireland. Under the law they were given into the custody of their uncle, and the mother could have no further claim to them.

Gathering Honey.

Editor Question Bureau: Do bees gather honey or bread off the bloom of buckwheat?—S. S. D., Bergoo, W. Va.

The bee has a "honey stomach," or "honey-sac." Honey is made of nectar. The bee gathers the nectar with its "tongue," swallows it; it then passes into the honey-sac and is regurgitated as honey. The nectar when gathered is almost entirely pure saccharose. A large salivary fluid is poured out into the mouth as the bee sucks hte nectar, and this brings about a chemical change. Many and probably all bees eat the pollen while gathering it.

Early History of Massachusetts.

Editor Question Bureau:—Was Massachusetts a royal province up to the revolution, or was it a charter government. Some authors of text books call it a royal province and some say it had a charter government up to the revolution. J. C. H., Coulterville, Ill.

Here is a bit of the early history of Massachusetts that will answer your question. A settlement made at Cape Ann in 1623 by English fishermen was abandoned in favor of a location at Salem. A company of English Puritans, under John Endicott, having obtained a grant of land on Massachusetts Bay, joined them in 1628. Under a charter granted the following year, the colony of Massachusetts Bay was firmly established. In 1630 the colony received large accessions under John Winthrop. These two colonies, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, advanced side by side. The original government was theocratic, based upon the Congregational form of church government, which was established by law in 1651. A confederacy including the two colonies and that of Connecticut was formed in 1643, followed by one upon a somewhat broader basis in 1663. After the restoration of Charles II. a royal commission was appointed to administer the government, but was prevented from exercising its power by the colonial authorities. The English high court of chancery in 1684 declared the charter of Massachusetts forfeited, and a succession of governors upholed by the crown administered the colonial government, against adverse public opinion. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies were consolidated under a new charter in 1692. The territory of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont formed part of the original province, separation being progressively accomplished and finlly completed by the creation of the independent state of Maine in 1820.

First and Last Battles of the Revolution.

Editor Question Bureau:—Would you please inform me as to the literal facts in regard to the first and last battles of the revolutionary war? As the Indians were invited by both sides of the English, was not the battle of Point Pleasant, fought October 10, 1774, the initial battle of the revolution? And, for the reason given above, was not the siege of Wheeling really the last battle of the war? I know that it is usually given "from Lexington to Yorktown," but isn't that technically wrong?—B. F. K., Red House Shoals, West Virginia.

We cannot agree with you and are willing to accept the history as literally correct when it gives Lexington as the first and Yorktown as the last baottles of the revolution. The Point Pleasant battle was a struggle between Indians and whites for supremacy, as a result of which the Indians were forced to give up a tract of land by treaty. This battle did, however, prove to be of importance in revolutionary developments, but it certainly could not be regarded as a part of the revolution. The British surrendered at Yorktown, and the war was at an end when the battle of Wheeling occurred. This was another fight between Indians and whites, with the exception of about forty British soldiers, who sought to aid the redskins.

Missouri Congressmen.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give the names and politics of the congressmen from Missiuri.—L. E. S., Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Missouri has nine Republicans and seven Democrats in the present congress. The Republicans are Frank B. Keppter, Frank B. Fulkerson, Edgar C. Ellis, John Welborn, Richard Bartholdt, Marion E. Rhodes, William Tindall, Cassius M. Shartel and Arthur P. Murphy. The Democratic members are James T. Lloyd, W. W. Rucker, David A. De Armond, Dorsey W. Shackleford, Champ Clark, John T. Hunt and Ernest E. Wood.

Libby Prison.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell me all you can about Libby prison? When built, where situated, and is it still standing?—E. H., Fredericktown, O.

Libby prison was located at Richmond, Va. It was a large brick structure named for its owner, who used it as a ship chandlery before the war. The Confederate government early secured it as a military prison for federal soldiers, and many thousands were confined there. In 1863 and 1864 there were many deaths from disease and lack of food. In 1892 the building was torn down and removed, brick by brick, to Chicago, and set up there as a museum, but the enterprise proved a failure.

St. Patrick.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please tell us who St. Patrick was? Was he an Irishman or a Frenchman? I say he was a Frenchman. The rest of the old soldiers at the home here say he was an Irishman. Please answer.—A. H. M., Ft. Dodge, Kan.

The birthplace of St. Patrick is uncertain, but it is believed that he was born at Klipatrick, Scotland. His correct name was Succath, but nothing concerning his parentage is recorded.

The Liberty Bell Again.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell me when the Liberty Bell was broken, whether the first time it was rung or not?—L. M.

The old bell was brought from England in 1752. In being taken from the ships its tone was injured by an accident and was recast in 1753. The present break in the bell was sustained while it was being tolled for the death of Chief Justice Marshall, in the year, 1835.

Helen Hunt Jackson.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give me a sketch of Helen Hunt Jackson, in your query department, as soon as you can.—A. S., Waynesville, Ill.

Helen Maria Fiske Jackson was born at Hamherst, Mass., October 18, 1831; died in San Francisco, August 12, 1885. At 21 she married Captain Edward Hunt, of the United States army, who died in 1863. Beginning with 1867, Mrs. Hunt became active, and was kept busy until her death. She wrote verses, sketches of travel, essays, children's stories, novels and tracts for the time, usually over the pen name of "H. H." Her life in the West after her marriage to W. S. Jackson, a banker of Colorado Springs, revealed to her the wrongs of the Indian, which she set herself at once to redress. Newspaper letters, appeals to government officials and finally her "Century of Dishonor" (1881), a sharp arraignment of the nation for cruelty towards its helpless wards, were her service to this cause. In 1884 her most popular story was published. It was "Romana," a romance whose protagonists are of Indian blood. This was another appeal for justice. The book was noted for the beauty of its descriptions, its dramatic movement, its admirable characterization and its imaginative insight. The critics say of Mrs. Hand that she had not the gift of construction, and lacked the power of self-criticism. It is no doubt chiefly her poems which have gained for her a place in literature.

United American Mechanics.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give me all you can about the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.—H. L., Lost Creek, Tenn.

There is not much for us to tell. The order was founded in 1845. In 1902 it had a total membership of 48,000, with 20 state councils and 750 subordinate councils. In the same year the order paid benefits amounting to $170,000.

Monarchial Government.

Editor Question Bureau: Please state the means which are necessary to form a monarchial government.—E. T., Cokeville, Wyo.

Briefly, a monarchy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a single ruler, and which is absolute, limited, or constitutional, hereditary, or elective.

New Brunswick.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a history of New Brunswick, province of Canada—as much as space will permit.—P. Z. F. Bfifi Alica, Ark.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639, and it continued, along with Nova Scotia, to form a part of Arcadia or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in New Brunswick emigrated from Scotland to Miramichi in 1764. After the United States revolutionary war it received a notable addition, in 1783, of 5,000 United Empire loyalists, and in 1784 was separted from Nova Scotia, and formed into a distinct province. In 1825 the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire, and enveloped an area of 6,000 suuare miles in flames, consuming four thriving towns, many large vessels lying in the river, destroying 500 human beings. In 1867 New Brunswick became a province of the Dominion of Canada.

Compressed Air Machines.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell how, when compressed air is used as a motive power, the compression is kept up as the air is used in creating power? —F. A. J., Fall River, Kan.

We have no technical knowledge of the subject, but perhaps a description of air compressors may enlighten you: These machines consist of a metal cylinder; valves for inlet of free air and for discharge of air being compressed; a piston for drawing in and discharginf the air; a piston rod attached to the piston and connected to a crosshead connecting rod; crank shaft and means of driving. The air is forced from the cylinder into a storage tank called a receiver, where it accumulates pressure up to the desired point, and is regulated by checks, valves, and other devices for controlling and transmitting power. A working compressed air plant has an air compressor, an air receiver, and piping for air to travel in to the point where it is used.

Miscellaneous.

A. C., Cooeville, O.: Nothing short of a history of the Roman Empire and the popes would answer your question. The Bureau has its limitations.

J. W. P., Lulu, Ga.: If we comprehend your question you must have reference to the change of the calendar, which has been explained in these columns several times heretofore.

W. J. C., Auburn, Ind.: The United States possesses the Philippines through conquest and purchase. These columns are not for the discussion of policies.

C. N. C., New Petersburg, O.: We are of the opinion that a review of the Beecher-Tilton case, as you request, may well be omitted from these columns.

W. W. Whitmore Lake, Mich.: Your local police should be willing to assist you in finding the thief.

W. D., Ansonville, Pa.: Application for membership to naval schools should be made to the member of congress from your district. You will have to pass a physical and educational examination.

W. H., Duncan Falls, O.: Write to the member of congress from your district. Application will have to be made to him in any event.

I. N. F., Honesdale, Pa.: Can give no sketch of the man you ask about. Have no information concerning him.

J. P. D., Kester, W. Va.: We have no recorded history of the Hatfield-McCoy feud.

B. M., Panther, W. Va.: We can give you no biography of John C. Cutter.

L. H. S., Jefferson, O.: We cannot answer your question. Have no knowledge of where such information as you want would be recorded.

I. S., Lang, W. Va.: Your question in regard to "planting by signs" was answered so far as our opinion goes, in a recent issue. We then expressed no faith in the custom. It will do no harm, however, if those who do believe in it keep right on in the old way.

L. S. L., East Chattanooga, Tenn.: No southern state voted for Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1860.

Y. K., Marengo, O.: There are three states in which women of voting age are allowed to vote at presidential elections. They are Colorado, Utah and Idaho. You are allowed but one question at a time. Please note the rules.

P. A. S., Pitman, W. Va.: Can't dechipher the name of the man you ask about. Thy it again.

W. E. H., Freeport, O.: We know of no such medical school as you inquire about, and if we did we could not give it the free advertising of a satisfactory answer.

J. W. H., Hale, N. C.: We cannot give you all the religious denominations in the United States. They are too numerous to mention here.

F. L. S., S. Westerlo, N. Y.: We would advise you to consult somebody who has practical knowledge of telephone system. We have not.

A. S., Coneyville, Ky.: We know of no "divorce colony" in the United States.

F. S., Steele, Ala.: According to the census of 1900 there were 16,227,285 native born voters in the United States, against 5,102,634 foreign born.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Dr. M. V. O'Shea, of Wisconsin university, created a sensation by saying, in an address to the County Teachers' institute at Seattle, the other day: "There ought to be just as many men as women in the schools. How much more would the children be benefited did they come in contact more with strong, vigorous men? I think this is the crying need of educaton today. The profession is too much monopolized by women."

H. E. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific railroad, is preparing to establish a permanent Indian exhibition in southern California. It will have a group of every tribe of Indians in North America permanently quartered there, besides an art gallery containing Indian photographs. The Indians will live in their primitive habitations, clothed in their native dress and engage in various handicrafts.

Fifty thousand visitors witnessed a "rose carnival" at Pasadena, Cal., on Jan. 1. There was a great floral street parade.

CIVIC PRIDE IN MISSOURI.

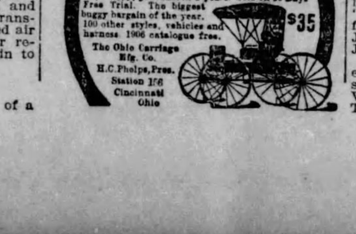
Last Sunday we chanced to count at one time nine cows around the square, four at one wagon, eating clover hay, three helping themselves at another, where some horses were feeding, and the others trotting toward the other assemblies of kine. Monday we heard someone on the street yelling as if driving a herd of cattle to market, but upon looking out of the window we learned that it was only an old gray-whiskered farmer driving the town cows away from his wagon. Other times we have seen women out in the streets thrown rocks at the pesky brutes in order to protect their wagons. If you have never noticed this bad condition, just give it attention some Saturday, and see how the cows go from wagon to wagon and clean up everything in reach. Ava needs to "git um chined." She is getting big enough to have callers, and if we expect to make a favorable impression we must polish up. Boys, for sake of the farmers, something ought to be done with those darned old cows.—Ava Democrat.

THE IRRESISTIBLE "AD."

The combination of wit and wisdom shown by the Middletown pastor who induced his flock to attend a series of union services through the insertion of a "want" ad in the newspapers was sufficiently rare to warrant the success that attended his efforts.—Baltimore American.

$35.00 Split Hickory

Top Buggy, guaranteed 2 years. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial. The biggest buggy bargain of the year. 100 other styles, vehicles and harness. 1906 catalogue free.



The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. H.C. Phelps, Pres. Station 378 Cincinnati Ohio

A Lonesome Boy.

ELIZABETH AYRES

"It's awful lonesome to our house since my Ma went away, and my Pa, he don't want to say a word when I ask him when she's coming back. He just sighs a great big sigh and tells me, 'Sonny, don't. Your Ma would come right back here if she could, but she can't, and there isn't any one left 'cept you and me, and we must stick together.' And then he sighs again and we both feel so awful sorry inside of us.

"And mornings when my Pa tries to dress me we have such turble times with buttons and the things 'at holds my clothes on, and my Pa says buttons is the meanest. But my Ma knew just where every button went and when she dressed me she'd kiss me in the hollow of my neck and snuggle me up close and warm and say: 'Heart's delight, I love you, 'cause you're my baby.' And then we'd laugh and romp a little and have the bestest time, and then my Ma would get something good for breakfast and tell me the nicetest stories about other little boys what did the nicetest things. Now the buttons bother my Pa so he can't think any stories, and he has to hurry to the store so's to make money to buy bread and bacon for Sonny, so he says.

"I'm Sonny, and there's just Pa and me at our house now. My Ma was the nicetest lady and our house was the nicetest place to live you ever saw. Now she's gone away. They took her in a great, big box and my Pa says she never can come back again. There's a woman to our house who comes to cook and sweep, but I don't like her very much. She don't care for little boys, and when I ask her things, she says to me, she does: 'Now you keep still and run away. I've got my work to do and haven't time to talk to you.'

"My Ma always had time to talk to me and she said such funny things we used to get to laughing, and just laugh and laugh until we almost broke ourselves. And my Pa would come home and find us and he'd say, like he was mad, 'What's all this foolishness a-goin' on?' And then he would catch my Ma around the waist and snuggle her like she snuggled me, and I'd hang onto Pa's hand and we'd all get to laughing together. We had awful good times to our house then. And after we'd had supper, my Pa would say, 'Let's sit down and talk awhile before we wash the dishes,' and my Ma and my Pa and me would sit down in the open door if it was summer time, and talk together and talk and talk.

"Those was the bestest times when my Pa and my Ma used to talk and talk till I fell asleep and my Ma would say, 'Goodness me, Sonny should have been in bed an hour ago!' and 'at was where she'd put me right off—smack!

"Now it's turble lonesome, and my Pa he just stares away off when I ask him where my Ma can be, and he acts like he didn't hear, and both his eyes is full of tears when we're alone, and he acts like something hurt him awful. And when I ask him why she don't come back, and cry and say I want my Ma, he starts to cry too, till I put my arms around his neck and say, 'Please don't cry so hard. is you got a pain?' And then he hugs me back and don't make a sound, and I say: 'Poor Pa, is you feeling so awful bad?'

'Onct he told me that my Ma had gone so far away she never could come back, but perhaps if we were good we might go some day to her. And I said: 'Pa, let's go right off; my Ma wants us both and we're so lonesome. But he don't seem to hear me and all he says is, 'Oh Sonny, don't, please don't.'

"I can't feel happy when we're alone, just Pa and me. There isn't any fun and we never get to laughing any more. And nights sometimes when I wake up, I'm most sure there's big black bears in the room looking for a little boy to eat, and I get scared and holler, and sometimes my Pa isn't there, only the woman 'at comes to cook and sweep, and she acts cross 'cause I'm afraid and she won't leave any light to scare the bears away like my Ma used to do. And she don't know funny stories to tell to little boys and she never sings pretty songs like my Ma used to sing all around the house till I almost thought 'twas birds.

"Sometimes I most forget my Ma has gone and I think she's coming back from somewhere she's been at for just a little while, and pretty soon she'll come and put supper on the table and then we'll stand at the door a-watching for Pa to come, and pretty soon we'll hear his whistle, and my Ma's cheeks will get all pink and warm and she'll hug me in her arms and say, 'Sonny, there comes your Pa.'

"And these times when I most forget, I say to my Pa: 'Maybe my Ma will come home soon and put the supper on.' Pa's eyes look all blurry and he says he isn't hungry and 'at my Ma can't come. And then I say, I isn't hungry either, and my Pa says so low I can hardly hear him, 'it's awful hard,' and I don't quite know what he means, but I think it's cause my Ma has gone away so turble far she can't get back again. I know she didn't go a-purpose. She liked me and Pa too well to go away and stay less she couldn't help it.

"Nights when she don't come to put the supper on, and we say we isn't hungry, my Pa rocks me in his lap and rubs my head with his hand a'most as soft as Ma, and he asks me if I don't want to take a nap. And everything's so still with no one in the house 'cepting Pa and me, 'at in a little while I fall asleep and he just sits and rocks and rocks, but he don't never go to sleep at all. And when I wake up his eyes is looking way off somewheres I can't see the place, and I say, 'Is you trying to see where my Ma is at?'

"And we sit and rock and rock till I go to sleep again, and my Pa don't want to let me go to bed, so we sit and rock and rock, and my Pa hugs me tight and he don't go to sleep at all. He says, 'Sonny, there isn't anyone left 'cept you and me and we must stick together.'

"It's awful lonesome at our house now 'cause my Ma has gone away. I wisht so hard I could hear my Ma say, 'Heart's delight, I love you, 'cause your my baby.'"

STUCK IN MONTANA BLIZZARD

A Traveling Salesman's Stage Coaching Experience.

Ike Boyer, of Helena, left yesterday morning for Madison county points and while waiting in Butte the night before told some interesting tales of his experience while making the territory in southern Montana which is not yet covered by the railroad, says the Anaconda Standard.

"The time of my life," he said, "was experienced between Bannack and Argenta. I was making the trip by stage and my driver was one of the old time stage drivers of the overland road. The only name I ever knew for him was 'Shorty,' and he was one of the best that ever pulled the ribbons over a team of horses in Montana.

"Shortly after we left Argenta it began snowing, but we paid little attention to the storm, being wrapped up comfortably. When we 'topped' the hill and started across the foothills to connect with the old Bannack road we ran into the teeth of the blizzard. The thermometer began dropping rapidly and almost before we knew it we found ourselves chilling fast. To add to our trouble the air became so filled with snow that we could not see the length of our sled ahead of us. The storm came so fast and fierce that the horses refused to face it, and before we realized it we were off the road and the horses were helplessly floundering through the snow, which seemed almost bottomless. By this time darkness had come and we were off the trail.

"To make the matter worse the horses in floundering broke the tongue from the sled and we were holed up for good. We saw we were in for it for the night and prepared to make the best of a bad bargain. There was a little straw in the bottom of the sled, and we tied the horses up so that they could eat this. The driver and myself walked back and forth, about a rod apart, all night long and in this manner managed to keep warm. We drank up all the samples I had with me, smoked several boxes of sample cigars, and it seemed as if the night would never come to an end.

"Occasionally I would get uncommonly tired and sleepy and would attempt to doze off, but 'Shorty' would stand for nothing of the sort. He would rouse me by drastic means, if necessary, and make me couple my walk to and fro opposite him. Finally, after the lapse of at least a century, the night came to an end and daylight began showing around the gulch. With the approach of day the storm went down and the air cleared. 'Shorty' immediately began rustling and before long found a pole that could be used as a sled tongue, and we toggled up matters and continued our trip to Bannack. We arrived there in time for a late breakfast and were not surprised to learn that the thermometer registered 15 below throughout the night."

CREEKS' MEDICINE MAN.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking; in treating a gun or arrow shot wound he, as well as the patient, will fast four days, only drinking a little gruel.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself from the fumes or odor of the dead. The pallbearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again, when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defence, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming the remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind. The medicine man has a horror of women, keeping out of their company as much as possible. At the full of each moon it was the custom of the bucks to drink medicine made by the medicine man to cleanse their systems. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.—Indian Journal.

LIKES HIS CATTLE.

"People who have never been in the cattle business," said a stock raiser in Kansas City the other day, "will never realize how intimate a cattle man becomes with the animals in his herd. When I say that, as a boy, I knew the different voices of forty cows, and without seeing them could tell just which one was lowing by the sound, as you recognize the voice of a friend behind your back, few people will believe me. I know every individual animal in a herd of 300 cattle in my pasture, and often neighbors put their cattle in my pasture for the summer, I sorting them out again in the fall without difficulty. I visit the pasture only two or three times during the summer, and recognize my own calves as distinguished from my neighbors by their markings inherited from their bovine mothers. I have an insight into cattle character as most people have into human character, and enjoy the society of the quid chewing herd."—Kansas City Times.

Wanted to Know the Answer.

One of the Missouri representatives here who did some campaigning with Folk during the contest of a year ago tells a good story illustrative of the danger of the rhetorical question. At a small town where Folk was billed to speak a portly man named Siddons had been scheduled to act as presiding officer. He felt the importance and dignity of the occasion keenly, but without knowing very much to say. In opening he rambled on about national issues and the past glories of the Democratic party till finally he reached the state situation, which he promptly declared was of overwhelming importance to the people of Missouri. To work up a climax he began, "I will ask you this question. Who is this man that has been named for the governorship?" I say, 'Who is Joseph W. Folk?' I repeat it, 'Who is Joseph W. Folk?' "

"Oh, thunder!" squeaked the shriveled-up little man in one of the front seats, "I'll bite; who is he, anyway?"—Washington Correspondence in Boston Transcript.

ARE TEACHING BUTTER MAKING

College Course Popular With Young Women of Central West.

Scores of young women, married and single, are taking advantage of the instruction offered by the agricultural colleges in the art of butter making.

During this fall classes are being taught at the Illinois college at Urbana and at Purdue, in Indiana. At one time there was a class of ten women. Nine were married women of middle age, one was single. The agricultural colleges of the central west are making butter on a large scale. In other years they operated miniature plants in which only a small quantity of butter would be made. In Illinois the college receives about 600 pounds of cream daily. The Indiana institution in two churnings a week turns out 2,500 pounds of fine butter. Both institutions base their reputation on the brand of their product.

In Indiana the college virtually has two schools, one in which it teaches the creameries how to make good butter, and in the other lessons are given to the individuals, farmers' wives and daughters. All of the butter that is made is disposed of in the towns in which the institutions are located at the highest market price, and in the case of the Indiana institution the farmers share in the proceeds.

Students in butter making are taught a great deal about taking care of the machinery that now is employed in the work. There are a score or more separators. A student is taught how to take any of the ones most used apart, clean and oil them, and put them together again. There also are a great variety of churns and butter workers.

The lesson begins at the door, where the cream is received and weighed, heated, pasteurized, cooled and converted into butter. After it is worked it is condensed into bricks or prints, wrapped in paraffined paper, and then enclosed in a paraffined paper box, when it is ready to be sold.

Men or women who want to go into the creamery business are taught how to produce butter on a large scale by actually doing the work. That is the reason that the colleges go into butter making so extensively, for the process cannot be illustrated unless they do so. The use of all of the most modern machinery of the creameries is taught from the beginning to the end.

A great deal of careful instruction is imparted in the matter of putting the product into prints or bricks. Brick sales are steadily increasing. It is believed that there is an advantage in buying a round brick over the purchase of either a pound or half pound of tub butter. It is claimed that a pound of print will go more than twice as far as two half pounds. There are many ingenious contrivances for moulding the product into prints and for wrapping it.—Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY'S GROWTH

In Twenty-five Years the City Will Have 1,000,000 Population.

"Kansas City is destined to become the third largest city in the United States," said Judge John C. Pollock, of the United States district court for Kansas, who will try the law cases in the district court here during the absence in St. Louis of Judge John F. Philips. "Within twety-five years," continued Judge Pollock, "if you live long enough, you'll see a city of 1,000,000 people here at the mouth of the Kaw. The past twenty-five years has served only to point out Kansas City's destiny for her; from now on she will work for its fulfillment."

As he sat in the lobby of the Hotel Baltimore the other night, Judge Pollock, who is probably the most approachable of any federal judge in this section of the country, talked of Kansas City and its obvious future.

"This town literally has to dodge opportunities if it is to escape and become a city of the first magnitude. How long it is going to be before you have natural gas here? Well, anyway, it is bound to come, and, without doubt, if a reasonable rate for manufacturers is fixed, it will be the making of Kansas City. No other one thing could possibly be of so much assistance, unless it is the railroads. These latter agents have placed Kansas City where she is today, but with natural gas as a cheap fuel, the railroads will have all they can do to take care of the business which this one factor will develop. Natural gas, the cheapest and best fuel, will bring manufacturers here in preference to Chicago. That may sound a little strange to some, but it would unquestionably be the result.

"It is only a question of time until Kansas City will outstrip St. Louis in the matter of growth. I am informed that in proportion to its population it is already doing this. But St. Louis has a big lead. There are 750,000 people there, and for decades it was the gateway to the west. It is the usurpation of this very feature which will send Kansas City ahead of the older town. It is Kansas City now which is the portal to the Great West, and it is a greater west than the early St. Louis men had any conception of. Where they sent their goods overland by wagon to Indian Territory, Texas and the frontier posts of Kansas fleets of railroad trains do the work for Kansas City's business men. Fifty or seventy-five years from now will see New York still the first city in the United States in the matter of population, Chicago second and Kansas City third. It is perhaps unfortunate that the business part of the city is not located across the line in the state from which it takes its name. Yet since it is the mecca for much of the best brains of that state and its interests are in common, it will always be, to all intents and purposes, a Kansas city.

"With the growth and power of this great western centre there will be changes. As it now stands, I suppose at least half of the people here own their own homes, but this number will shrink in proportion. That is a danger which besets many American cities. Take the Chicago of today. It is a firebrand, and the great foreign population there is easily excited, and owning no property cares naught for the destruction of that belonging to others. This is one reason why strikes in Chicago assume such dangerous proportions, and it is a feature of American life which needs remedying. How this is to be done is a big problem, one of the greatest the public is called upon to face."—Kansas City Journal.

FOR GENTLE ATHLETICS.

"I believe that the public schools of Wisconsin could make no better move than to adopt Grecian games for their athletic work, instead of the more dangerous and less valuable games now in vogue," said P. B. Lawson, of Menasha, at the Hotel Pfister. "I have made a careful study of this matter, for my interest was somewhat aroused by the fact that my sons have been injured in playing football. I know that exercise is necessary for the development of the human body and that a healthy body is essential for a healthy mind.

"I am now convinced that the old games of the Greeks, which resulted in transforming a little nation into a world power, are the best possible. Running, jumping, discus throwing and hurdling give exercise to every muscle of the body, without putting the contestants in danger of life and limb. I am not exactly an opponent of football, but rather an advocate of athletic methods which I believe should replace football."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Direct Challenge to Osler.

Dr. Lyman B. Sperry's opinion that people may by proper care live to be 150 years old sounds like a direct challenge to our old friend, Dr. Osler.—Washington Star.

A Reliable Heart Cure.

Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn., says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will write her, she will, without charge, direct them to the perfect cure she used.

The Sunday School.

A LONG SILENCE BROKEN.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 28 is, "The Baptism of Jesus," Mark 1:1-11.. The Golden Text is, "Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only. 1 Sam., 7:3.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Most of the biographies, like that of Carl Schurz, which is now running in one of the magazines, give large space to the preparation period of life. Boyhood is esteemed worthy of several chapters. So is the early environment. Likewise the schooldays and the varied influences that led up to the public career. Not so in the greatest biography of them all. There is a brief vision of the Babe, then a fleeting glimpse of the 12-year-old boy—and then eighteen unrecorded years.

That long, character-fraught silence, when the Boy grew to manhood in Nazareth and acquired knowledge of many other things besides the carpenter's trade, was abruptly and dramatically broken. This lesson tells the story.

A Sensational Preacher.

Two great characters were in preparation for their life work at this time, and they were cousins. The first, in point of age, for he was six months older than Jesus, was John, the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, whose birth had been attended by signs and wonders. He had been trained in solitude. The most pic

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 189,000

LACE CURTAIN PREMIUMS

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in February.

We cannot offer a more satisfactory premium for clubs this season than the lace curtains which have proved so satisfactory in connection with our club offers of the past three years. More than twenty thousand of our subscribers have had curtains from us for clubs, and they wish us to supply them again this season. The manufacturers have our orders for a largely increased number to be delivered us during eight months, beginning with September, 1905.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By February 1st the many subscribers expiring during February should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to February subscribers only, and thirty days later the March people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any February subscribers fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by February third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before March 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with March subscribers only. We look for a renewal of all our February names, and a large number of new ones as well.

BEN TILLMAN'S FOLLY.

That very few senators sympathized with "Cranky Ben" Tillman's ill-advised attack on the President, is shown by the vote on his resolution providing for an investigation of the Morris ejectment, only eight senators supporting the South Carolinian.

It is one of the least reasonable of the many criticisms of President Roosevelt that he should be called to book because his secretaries removed from the White House a woman who was determined to have her own way or create a scene. The "yellow journalist" was Johnny-on-the-spot, and made out a case of the grossest outrage, but when the facts are sifted it transpires that the President had no knowledge of the circumstances at the time, and that when later the truth of the affair was laid before him, he could not censure Secretary Barnes for anything more serious perhaps than lack of tact.

If Senator Tillman acted on his own initiative, his "break" will surprise no one, but if he was "egged on" by the conspirators who are stopping at nothing in their efforts to belittle the President, he lent himself to very small business. In either case the effect is exactly opposite to that intended, for it will merely strengthen the Roosevelt forces.

MORE WORK FOR ROOSEVELT.

A petition signed by many prominent people in Europe has been presented to President Roosevelt imploring him to use his influence on behalf of the oppressed Armenians. The petition suggests that he bring about a concert of European powers to the end that order may be restored in the Ottoman empire and a stop put to the barbarities which the Musselmen are visiting on the poor Armenians. The petition depicts conditions in that wretched country and points to the indisputable evidence that the Armenian citizen is not secure in his possessions, his life or in the sanctity of his home.

While the President has not replied, there is no doubt that he will give careful heed to the appeal and if it lies within his power, he will undertake the task of securing the co-operation of the powers in this great work on behalf of civilization and Christianity. All the world stands aghast at the horrible stories of outrages inflicted on the Armenians, and as the petition says, it is a disgrace to humanity to permit present conditions to continue.

The fact that the petitioners should appeal to the President of the United States causes little surprise. He demonstrated by the part he played in the Portsmouth negotiations that he possesses the faculty of smoothing out international differences and of adjusting disputes. His success in pacifying Russia and Japan in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles has brought him a prestige which cannot be gainsaid, and it is unquestionably his record in this affair that led European citizens who see in the deplorable Turkey situation a reproach to humankind, to appeal to him for relief. And it is not too much to say that if Theodore Roosevelt takes hold of the matter, the lot of the humble Armenian will be greatly ameliorated.

BEN. FRANKLIN.

Let every American citizen reflect that two hundred years ago B. Franklin, printer, was born. Even in this age of commercial mania, we owe at least a momentary mental tribute to this great man whose quaint philosophy is still repeated in every household and whose patriotic service for his country hastened the day of independence.

Contrasting the possibilities of the time in which he lived with the possibilities of the present, and we are led to wonder if there would be any limitations to his capacity were he here today. Born the son of a chandler, he early showed a distaste for the business, and struck out for himself. He learned the printer's trade and learned it thoroughly. Even before he was of age, he was dong public business, and thereby thrown in contact with public men. He edited a newspaper and made it so much better than any other newspaper of his period that he had no difficulty in finding readers. He was a business man as well as editor, and introduced new methods in advertising. He made his Poor Richard's Almanac the medium through which he imparted sage advice to the colonists and his homely philosophy may be said to be an integral part of American life even at the present time. He took a keen interest in civic affairs and was as useful in inventing a practical street lamp as he was in directing a sound policy of finance for his home city.

His profound knowledge, gained largely through extensive reading and shrewd observation, attracted the attention of the learned men of the world, and his companionship was eagerly sought. St. Andrew's and Oxford conferred honors on him, and later Yale and Harvard Universities declared him to be Master of Arts. His theory of religion was much too liberal for the Puritans, but his broad humanity saved him from a persecution that would otherwise have been his portion.

Franklin was a man of the hour. There were fighters a plenty in those days but few to counsel, and it was in this latter capacity that the Philadelphia printer rendered America the greatest service. He had a faculty of inspiring confidence. He could raise money among his fellow citizens after all others had failed, and when he went to France as the minister from this country, he proved the guardian angel of the public treasury. Congress was practically helpless. John Jay, in Spain, and John Adams in Holland, both on begging errands, were sent away almost empty handed. Franklin in Paris, alone of these three, seemed to possess the seductive voice that turned the golden stream into the impoverished coffers of his country. He did more than that. He enlisted the French people on the side of independence, and concluded a treaty that determined the issue of the struggle.

The January number of the Century reproduces a lecture on "Franklin in France," prepared by the late John Hay for a Chicago audience, but never delivered owing to the secretary's ill health. It is an eloquent tribute to the distinguished American, and recounts his public services during the time he represented this nation at the French capital. Summing up Dr. Franklin's work abroad, Mr. Hay says:

Franklin, by the mere force of his personal character, obtained such influence with the French government that he rarely asked for anything that was not readily granted. He obtained from France the fleet of De Grasse and the army of Rochambeau. But what was of vastly more importance, he obtained those timely grants of money from Versailles that saved us and helped "to bleed the French monarchy to death." And he kept the hands of the government from the heroic Paul Jones and enabled him to inaugurate our naval history with a burst of glory amid which his dandy figure already stands half mythical in the light of his apparently impossible exploits. And finally he lent his masterly hand to the framing of the Treaty of Paris by which drums were silenced and flags furled over the globe and the United States took "the place among the nations of the earth to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them."

It is a record that should stir the blood of every American and awaken in him a sense of profoundest gratitude.

THE WAR ON ROOSEVELT.

The attack on President Roosevelt is daily becoming more bitter. Opponents of the legislation which he is advocating did not underestimate the power of his influence. They realized that he had the people with him, and that it would require the most strenuous kind of a campaign to defeat him. Indeed it is a question if they hoped to more than force some sort of a compromise.

Disreputable tactics have been employed. He has been held responsible for every blunder made by his subordinates. He has been charged with possessing inordinate ambition that would stop at nothing short of a dictatorship. He has been accused of deliberate attempts to involve this country in international disputes in order that he might have an opportunity to wield the Big Stick. The very embodiment of chivalry, he is now accused of having instigated the ejectment of Mrs. Miner Morris from the White House.

The President has met most of these assaults in characteristic fashion. He has performed his duties apparently in disregard of his critics. He has defended his program, when he believed circumstances required a defense, in vigorous language, and has on one or two occasions given blow for blow, but no sooner has he repelled an attack and disarmed his foes than a new army springs up to renew the conflict.

President Roosevelt is not deceived as to the motives that are behind these efforts to weaken his influence. Whether they take the form of opposition to the joint statehood bill, to the Philippine tariff measure, to his method of dealing with the Panama canal, with Castro, with the Algeciras conference or with Santo Domingo, they are inspired from one source—the corporation interests that resent his interference, on behalf of the people, with their predatory plans. Knowing this, and realizing the utter futility of expecting quarter from these interests, the President is pursuing his purpose with an eye single to the great public welfare. Admitting that he has made tactical blunders, that he unnecessarily provoked antagonisms, it is more than probable that the situation would not be improved had he been more diplomatic in his treatment of the House and more suave toward the Senate. The reason for the opposition was there, and had he not given any opportunity for criticism, the program of the corporations would have been varied only as to its degree of openness. Under the circumstances, they are able to do most of their fighting in ambush.

The outcome of this unfortunate struggle is conjectural. The Blade doubts if the President is so much concerned over the passage of the statehood bill beyond the fact that it is regarded as an administration measure and its defeat would would have the effect of weakening his influence. He was desirous that the Philippine tariff bill be enacted because he believed it to be just and humane. He is as eager that his position in the canal matter be upheld by congress because he sees in the present situation an interminable delay contrary to the wishes of the people. But if he is thwarted in all of these matters, the President is not the man to weaken when it comes to the real and paramount issue, whether the railroads shall control the country, or the people shall regulate the railroads. That is the gravamen of the case now in the preliminary stages of trial at Washington today.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

The passage of the Philippine tariff bill by the house after a strenuous debate lasting several days, was not accomplished without Democratic aid, although the Republican insurgents were disappointed in the showing they made on the final roundup. Fifty-seven votes were all they could muster and these with the fourteen Democratic negatives fell far short of defeating the bill.

While John Sharp Williams rallied the minority to the support of the measure on the ground that it was in the direction of free trade and therefore in line with Democratic policy, there is little question that many Democrats voted for it from patriotic motives, believing its provisions to be for the best interests of the country and for the uplifting of the islanders for whose welfare this nation is responsible.

Republican opposition was not based on as lofty principles. The burden of their song was that a reduction of the tariff on sugar and tobacco would threaten American interests and be the entering wedge to strike down the barriers of protection. These advocates could not consider the question as one affecting the relations between two parts of the country; they chose to look upon the Philippines as separate from the United States and treated the subject much as they would were the propositions one to reduce the duties on goods brought in here from Europe or China.

The result of this contest marks a victory for the administration. President Roosevelt was especially desirous for the passage of the bill because he believed we should give the islanders that much encouragement. By reducing the duties on sugar, rice and tobacco to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates, it is thought that great stimulus will be given Philippine industries and with the promise of taking off the duties altogether within a few years, there is no reason why the islands should not flourish like the proverbial gren bay tree. But should we be deceived as to the beneficial results of this legislation, should the islanders fail to take advantage of Uncle Sam's concessions, we can at least feel that we have done our duty.

THE GOVERNOR'S ILLNESS.

Discouraging reports come from Columbus concerning the health of Governor Pattison. While his attending physicians insist that there is no cause for alarm, and that the governor is merely suffering from an attack of malaria contracted on his recent southern trip, it is intimated in other quarters, scarcely less official, that the state's chief executive is a very sick man.

They who saw him at the inauguration were far from reassured by his appearance, although they thought it might be due in a measure to the fact that he had not recovered from the exhaustion of a hard campaign. But that was a fortnight ago, and he has had time since then to recover his strength. He has done practically nothing in an official way and has been given the most tender care.

The knowledge that in spite of his rest he does not improve, has a disquieting effect among his friends, and this fear is further intensified by the report that it has been found necessary to hire a trained nurse.

Every citizen of Ohio, without regard to party, will deplore the governor's serious indisposition. His election was especially gratifying to him because he felt that it afforded him an opportunity to institute many reforms, and it was gratifying to his many friends because they knew of his ambition to give the state a clean administration and had confidence in his ability to carry out his cherished purpose. That he should be kept from inaugurating his policy, even though but for a time, is deeply regretted, and it is the hope and the prayer of the people that he may enjoy a speedy recovery of health.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

The joint statehood bill will have a rocky road to travel before it receives the sanction of the house. As in the case of the Philippine tariff bill, there is a very considerable Republican opposition, and it is understood that Congressman Babcock made a deal by which he gained several votes in his fight against the tariff bill in return for votes that he can muster in opposition to the statehood bill.

Republican leaders have made the bill a party measure, not so much because they believe New Mexico and Arizona should be admitted as states either jointly or singly, but because they want to clean up the territorial question for all time, and before they lose control of congress. They are opposed to the admission of the two territories as two states because neither one has population enough to warrant it. Yet they realize that if something is not done now, just such a disposition may result under a future Democratic administration.

There has been a good deal of scandal growing out of the discussion. It is claimed that certain railroads and corporations are fighting the bill because they are now enjoying practical freedom from taxation, and do not desire a change in the form of government that will compel them to pay their proportionate share. Something of this was suggested, it is said, by President Roosevelt in his talk with the Missouri delegation, and immediately the story was bruited about Washington that the President was impugning the honesty of certain congressmen. Yet he probably went no further than to repeat to his visitors what is common talk at the capital, and that is that there is a powerful lobby working to defeat the bill.

Opponents claim that they can muster enough votes to defeat it, but this is hardly reconcilable with the fact that they have been making overtures and talking referendum. But on this point there is a decided difference of opinion. Senator Foraker is quoted as being willing to vote for a joint statehood bill containing a provision that the matter be referred to both Arizona and New Mexico, and that a majority of votes in each territory favorable to joint statehood be required. Proponents of the bill, however, are willing to accept a referendum only on condition that the votes of both states be counted as one election, the issue to be determined by the result. It is generally understood that the bill would not carry in Arizona, so that Foraker's proposition would be a sure guarantee of the bill's defeat.

To summarize, those favoring the joint statehood bill do so for political reasons, while those opposing it are fighting the battles for the corporations. The people are not deeply interested in the contest one way or another, except they want congress to get the question out of the way that more weighty matters may be considered.

HEROES ONE AND ALL.

The remarkable rescue effected by Captain Mark Casto and his crew in the fishing smack Alberta, by which 63 lives were saved from a watery grave, approaches close to the miraculous. The beached Cherokee was only three miles from a Jersey coast and was in plain view of the people of Atlantic City. Yet those three miles seemed an interminable space to the anxious watchers. The life saving station of the United States government and the wrecking companies could do nothing.

Captain Casto had only a ten ton fishing boat and no one believed it could live through the gale. But the captain and his crew of seven heroes made the effort and succeeded. They reached the beached Cherokee, took off its freight of human beings and brought them safely to shore.

Less heroic deeds have been made the subject of song and story, and immortalized the doers in the book of fame. But Captain Casto and his little band of rough fishermen shrink from the praise that is being meted out to them. "My God," said he, "I cannot see them die so near shore." He didn't underestimate the peril of the undertaking, but he thought there might be a chance to save human life, although he might be sacrificing his valiant crew. Not one of them faltered, and if ever men deserved the hero medals it is the captain and crew of the little Alberta. More than that, they have proved their superiority to the drilled life savers and should be mustered in as a branch of the service.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESS.

Joe Chamberlain's great victory in Birmingham, that city of shops and factories, cannot be construed in any other way than as a great personal triumph. Not only was he elected by a plurality of 5,000, but he carried with him his seven candidates accredited to that borough by pluralities averaging 3,000.

Contrasting the result in his own constituency with the defeat of Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain would not be human if he did not reason that his policy in favor of aggressive protection is more popular than the timid, temporizing attitude of the ex-premier, who feared to follow Chamberlain and who feared equally to cut loose from him. It demonstrates likewise that in one portion of the British kingdom, at least, the fiscal policy is not settled as the Liberals would have it, but is still the burning question of the hour with a very respectable following adhering to the Chamberlain conception of what is best for the country. The result will encourage Mr. Chamberlain to push his campaign against British free trade, and while he is encountering a tremendous opposition he can take hope in the knowledge that the leaven is working.

NIC LONGWORTH'S ARGUMENT.

Congressman Longworth advanced a novel reason in the house the other day in support of the Philippine tariff bill. He said that he wanted the United States to let go of the islands just as quickly as it could with honor, in other words just as soon as the islanders had developed their capacity for self-government, although he admitted that the day seemed far distant. But the tariff bill would encourage industries and would aid materially toward hastening the day when the United States could cast off the tow line.

The argument was well received in the house, especially on the Democratic side. Mr. Longworth said that he had no fear that the reduction of duties would affect American tobacco growers. "Smoke one Philippine cigar," said he, "and you will never want another."

The fact is that many of the opponents of the bill are not acting in good faith. Some of them are no doubt influenced by the tobacco interests in their districts, and cannot look upon the measure in a broad, patriotic spirit, while others have seized upon an opportunity to embarrass the administration. Congressman Longworth's plea is an ingenious one, and is based on his observation during his recent visit to the islands last summer.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

The election of M. Fallieres to succeed Loubet as president of the French republic is not likely to be followed by any radical change in policy. Loubet was elected in 1899 to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Faure. His administration has been in most respects a splendidly successful one, and while not markedly brilliant, has accomplished notable reforms, especially in the matter of national economics. In his advocacy of a conservative financial policy and in his treatment of labor disturbances he attained no little distinction and history will record that the separation of church and state occurred in Loubet's administration.

Like Loubet, President Fallieres is promoted from the presidency of the senate, and like Loubet he has had an extended career as a public man, serving with credit in the cabinet and giving France patriotic service in the national legislature. Fallieres was originally opposed to the separation legislation of M. Coombes, but in the final stages of the contest he took sides with those who were determined to cut loose from the alliance with the vatican. He is therefore now in perfect accord with the policy of Loubet and will no doubt pursue the same general plan.

The new president takes office at an interesting period of French history. If the conference of Algeciras should result in a further widening of the breach between France and Germany, Fallieres will need to exercise his greatest skill as a diplomat to avoid a war, or if France elects hostilities, he will be put to the supreme test in what will probably be the greatest conflict of modern times. If on the other hand the Moroccoan dispute reaches a satisfactory settlement, the last great war cloud of Europe will have been dissipated and Fallieres can devote his whole attention to the internal development of the nation.

FIELD AND SUCCESS.

In several ways Marshall Field achieved a wonderful success.

He built up the largest dry goods business in the world.

He amassed a mammoth fortune, so large, in fact, as to be surpassed only by very few.

He gave liberally to art, education and charity.

He treated his employes as if they were human beings, and though he demanded strict attention to duty, he paid well for the service rendered.

He was a public spirited citizen and contributed probably more than any other man to Chicago's growth. The "Chicago idea" that knew no discouragements and bound the business men together in all undertakings that meant for the development of the city, was largely "Field's idea."

And yet this merchant prince was summoned from his earthly labors with scarcely warning enough to permit him to leave his affairs in just the shape he wished. Death came to him in a botel far from his home and at a time when he was planning to put the finishing touches to the vast mercantile monument he had reared in Chicago. The great house which he helped to found passes into other hands.

Field's life work is done, and while measured by a commercial world as success, one may well wonder what the merchant prince thought of it, whether he was satisfied that he had performed the mission of his Creator. For, after all, common etsimate of a man's achievements counts for little. It is his own conscience that approaches nearest the divine judgment.

CURRENT COMMENT.

With President Castro Parisians probably look like Parisites.

Don't blame the weather bureau. It can't help it if the seasons become tangled.

Mr. Bryan has been made what is called a datto in the Philippines. No salary.

It is declared that fleas cause pneumonia. Of course you must first catch your flea.

The world is getting full of optimism. The report comes that the Michigan peach crop is safe.

The United States senate would make a popular hit if it would go to Panama and help dig the canal.

It turns out that old Chief Geronimo married a widow. That old warrior never was afraid of anything.

So far as Uncle Sam is concerned, France may select her own weapon when she proceeds to spank Venezuela.

Simply because he has been made a Moro chief it does not follow that Mr. Bryan will come home wearing a ring in his nose.

The czar has blessed the waters. Now if he could get his people to drink more water and less vodka he might have fewer troubles.

Congressman Nick Longworth apparently wants the public to understand that he isn't necessarily going to marry the administration.

The report of heat prostrations in January is inclined to make the oldest inhabitant scratch his head for a few recollections.

Sir Thomas Lipton feels sure that he will win the cup next year. Sir Thomas is as full of hope as a member of the Prohibition party.

The Chicago Tribune puts it this way: "Marshall Field was not the richest man in the United States. He was merely the heaviest taxpayer."

A colony of deaf mutes purposes founding a city in Kansas. Will make a sort of hole in the proverbial noise of that state, as it were.

Seems to take a good many physicians to determine that Senator Depew isn't sick. The senator ought to be old enough to know how he feels.

A Pittsburg woman's club has been discussing the question of why women wear clothes. Probably it never occurred to them that it is a habit.

The report that Secretary Taft danced on the Isthmus of Panama may not be true. The fact that the isthmus is still intact furnishes reason for doubt.

A French inventor has produced an apparatus that will enable a man to sign a check 1,000 miles away. He is not, we understand, going to put it on the market as a household necessity.

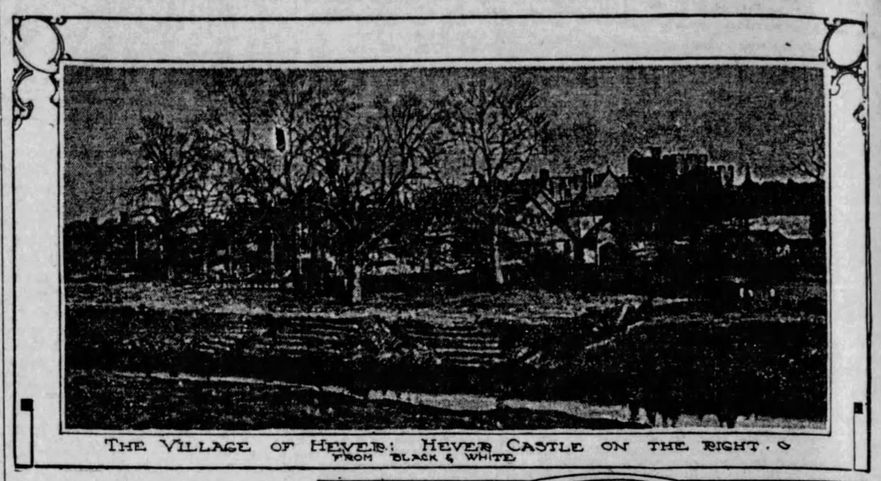
David B. Hill says he worked hard for the $5,000 he got from the Equitable Life Insurance company. This makes two who worked for what they received from that institution—Mr. Hill and the janitor.

Mr. Jacob Riis has his own idea what will happen to those persons that are opposing the President. We gather from Mr. Riis' remarks that a very small basket will be sufficient for gathering up the remains.

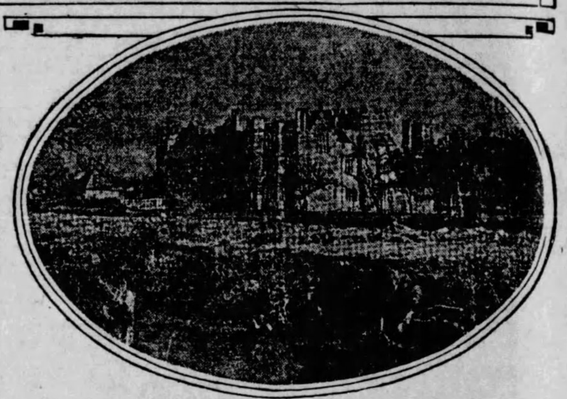
Poultney Bigelow is inclined to disbelieve the report that Secretary Taft has reduced his flesh to the extent of fourteen pounds. Since being sat upon Mr. Bigelow is of the opinion that the secretary of war weighs a ton.

Dr. Dowie is having trouble with his overseers, and from his retreat in the West Indies comes the announcement that the devils must be driven out of Zion. The devils appear to have taken advantage of the prophet's absence.

Famous Castle in England Purchased by W. W. Astor



THE VILLAGE OF HEVER: HEVER CASTLE ON THE RIGHT.
FROM BLACK & WHITE



HEVER CASTLE FROM THE NORTH
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In the garden of England, by which designation the county of Kent is known, Mr. William Waldorf Astor has purchased one of those picturesque and beautiful mediaeval castles that abound with historical interest, and around which so many old traditions have been woven.

Castle Hever, one of these old houses, has been practically transformed by Mr. Astor, and the London Daily Express gives a graphic description of the work of improvement which is being carried on. The general schemes of this new Astor estate, for Mr. Astor has another estate at Cliveden, comprises the following:

Restoration of the castle to its ancient battlemented glories.

Building in ancient style a series of castle villages.

A model farm.

An Italian garden.

A lake of forty-five acres.

An artesian well and capacious reservoir. Widening and changing of the course of the River Eden. New public road three-quarters of a mile long. A strong bridge over the river, with wide spans, broad roadway and steel frame.

A large power house for electric light, etc.

An extensive deer park.

The castle itself is of great historic interest, owing to the fact that it was at one time the home of the illfated Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII, and tradition says that the unquiet spirit of the dead queen consort crosses the bridge over the river during Christmas week. With the destruction of the old bridge over the river the ghost of the Lady Anne has been effectually laid. At least this is the story of the credulous villagers. Be that, however, as it may, certain it is that the watchers at Hever this year saw no specter to reward them for their lonely vigil.

Some notion of the extent of this gigantic task may be gathered from the fact that nearly 200,000 tons of material have passed over the roads leading to and from the estate, while the number of workmen employed has varied between 1,500 and 3,600, and to house all this army of laborers temporary huts were erected in the grounds.

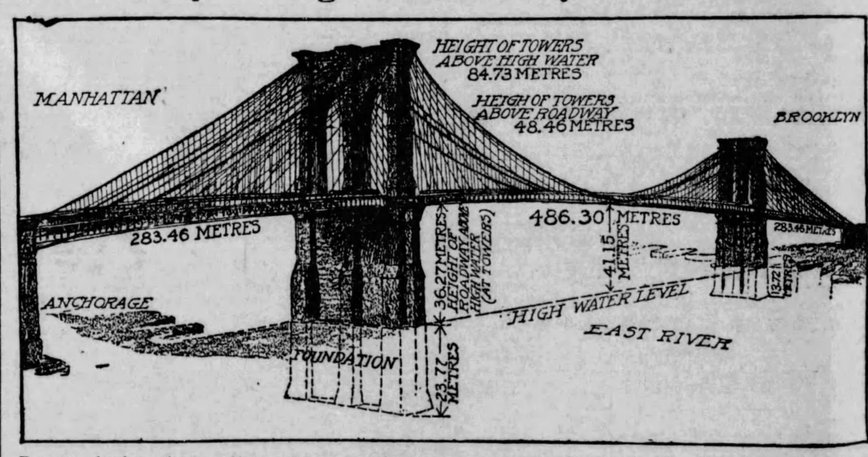
All the newer stone work has been removed from the castle and a quarry has been reopened in the castle grounds. The old oak paneling has been cleaned, the second and outer moat is to be reopened, while a drawbridge in quite the olden style will give admittance to the principal entrance.

One room, called after Henry VIII, in which that bluff British king is declared to have slept, will be set apart for Mr. Astor, and the historic long gallery will be the resting place of the masterpieces of many famous artists. Anne Boleyn's room is to be untenanted.

All the old barns, outhouses and other structures have been demolished, and in their stead there are now a series of old fashioned and semi-Tudor cottages.

The grounds also will be embellished in the old fashioned style, and the antiquarries of Kent are not altogether dissatisfied that this historic old castle has passed into the hands of an American millionaire. They regret, of course, that it is likely to be closed to them, at least for many years to come, but they are assured that Mr. Astor will regard its battle seared walls and its far flung traditions with veneration.

The Brooklyn Bridge Measured by Metric Standard



Persons who have been residents of foreign countries are particularly impressed with the differences which exist between the practices there and here with regard to the weighing and measuring of commodities. It is recalled that in all metric countries the greatest exactitude with regard to the selling of food supplies exists and that the heaviest penalties of the law are visited on those who defraud the public by using short weights.

Persons of small means in Germany and France get exactly the amount for which they pay, for the standards of the kilo and the litre are regarded as absolute. The agitation with regard to weights and measures has demonstrated in the opinion of all who have studied the subject that it is time to banish all that crew of motley survivals which represent the English system and to adopt the accurate and simple standards of the metre and the kilogram.

Current Events.

Missionaries report that Japan is becoming a Christian nation.

French soldiers, foreseeing war, desert and flee across the German border.

Movement started in New York to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of Robert Fulton.

Senator Alger, of Michigan, seeks re-election, to the great disappointment of aspiring young Republicans.

Celebrations in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth are held in Philadelphia and Boston.

Captain Mikkleson, the arctic explorer, plans a new expedition to the north by way of the Mackenzie river.

Senator Elkins gives out the provisions or his rate bill, which would curb the railroads through action in the courts.

Another move to divert the waters of Niagara river above the falls for power purposes is discovered in New York.

President Roosevelt realizes the feeling of congress toward him is bitter, but is willing to let the country decide which is in the right.

There is not a single hero or heroine in the United States deserving of a medal, according to the decision of the Carnegie hero commission.

Proprietors of soda fountains in New York are notified that they must not sell drinks containing alcohol without first securing a liquor license.

Ex-Senator D. B. Hill asks the New York State Bar association to investigate his retainer from the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Daughter-in-law of the late Captain S. S. Brown, of Pittsburg, plans to begin suit to break the will by which he disposed of a $15,000,000 estate.

Extensive improvements in England's coast defenses are ordered by the British government, the old guns being replaced by modern artillery.

Perry Belmont is made permanent chairman of the publicity bill national committee which perfects its permanent organization in Washington.

William E. Curtis says that all the presidents, from Washington to the present time, have used the patronage at their disposal to influence legislation.

Men standing high in the church or the business world who corrupt public officials or legislators are denounced by Cleveland officials as worse than the recipients of their bribes.

National Board of Trade adopts compromise report of interstate committee, which provides that United States courts shall be given jurisdiction to pass on the reasonableness of railroad rates.

National League of Women's Organizations to send to the senate eighty volumes of signatures of women in every state in the Union to a petition demanding the expulsion of Reed Smoot.

Following the discovery of alleged discrepancies amounting to $150,000 in the accounts of the Tennent Shoe company of St. Louis, officials of the concern resign and traveling salesmen are called in.

William E. Curtis says that the new Russian tariff, to become effective March 1, will seriously affect important interests in the United States, duties on many imports from this country being increased nearly 100 per cent.

Sweeping life insurance reforms by means of uniform legislation by states is planned at a conference in New York between the Armstrong investigating committee and representatives of the insurance departments of several states.

Special Immigration Commissioner Braun, in a report submitted to the house, declares that several European governments are flooding the United States with their pauper hordes, solely for the purpose of drawing huge sums of money from this country.

Poultney Bigelow, testifying before the senate committee on interoceanic canals, refuses to give the names and statements of engineers who are said to have condemned conditions on the isthmus, and a majority of his inquisitors favor punishment for contempt.

ENGLAND'S GHASTLY ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Christmastide full flood in England; but not for the vast and ragged army of the unemployed! Not for the ghastly processions—12,000 men and boys in line—under flags with inscriptions like the snarl of a beast at bay. "Curse your charity!" "Give us a chance!" "We don't want charity; we want justice!" "Give us work, not alms!"

It is a hideous specter, this problem of England's unemployed—the Phantom at the Feast—able-bodied men willing and anxious to work driven desperate with want, literally fainting in the streets from hunger, in the center of the richest capital in the richest empire of the world. It meets you everywhere—Anxious Fright, Want, Rags, Hunger, flaunting their shame in your face, unashamed because they are desperate.

You notice a ragged man running abreast your cab one, two, three, four miles, perhaps half the length of the city, to beg? No—on the chance of getting two pence by keeping your skirts from touching the wheel when you step from the cab. Or you hear singing outside your window. Organ grinders? No; but able-bodied workmen in fluttering tatters, an old newspaper across the chest in place of shirt, boots that soak up the filth of the street like a sponge, able-bodied workmen under the draggled flag—"Unemployed"—singing some ballad of "Merrie England" on the chance of pennies from the windows.

Or your cab is caught in a jam at Charing Cross. What is the excitement that drives the crowd? "Wot's to excitement," your London friends assure you—"it's only a procession of the unemployed; and we're getting used to them."

Or you pick up the daily paper. Ten columns to politics; one column interview with some great man on the ways to alleviate distress; notice of a commission to investigate the poor laws—a work, by the way, which will take years; report of the queen's fund for the unemployed—which, except for two small amounts, has not, at the time of writing, been distributed; and tucked away in obscure type, such items as the death of a man on the embankment from starvation, or the suicide of a woman because she could not hear the cry of her children for food.—Agnes C. Laut, in American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Unjust.

Automobilist—How stupid that the police regulations require us to display larger numbers; now we'll have to travel so much faster, so they can't be deciphered.—Fliegende Blatter.

WHAT THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE IS LIKE.

This Northwest Passage may be briefly explained. The long coasts of the mainland are not clogged, like those on many other polar shores, with icebergs of glaciers or thick sea ice. The coast is low, the tundra behind it is only a little higher than the sea, and conditions are not favorable for the formation and flow of glaciers. Icebergs, therefore, are not found, because in the arctic they are merely the broken-off ends of glaciers.

But from thirty to forty miles north of Point Barrow, the most northern point of the continent, stretches the great barrier of sea ice, with hummocks and ridges thrust, by pressure, from twenty to fifty feet above the general level, so that when McClure's Investigator got into the heavy fice the ice sometimes rose around her as high as the yardarms. As no islands intervene for hundreds of miles east of Bering sea to protect the coast from the polar pack, why is it that this heavy ice is not forced down upon the shores?

It is because the coastal waters are comparatively shallow and the sea ice grounds miles away; and farther east the coasts of the mainland are protected from the sea ice, not only by shallow water, but also by the islands that extend almost continuously from Banks Land to the Atlantic end of Hudson Strait.

So the ice along the coast is of the winter's formation, and in summer it disappears entirely or is so narrowed by melting as to leave channels of greater or less width that are navigable for two or three months. The fact is, as Lieutenant Wheeler, of our revenue cutter service, recently said, the Northwest Passage has been made time and time again by the overlapping of the tracks of vessels between the Atlantic and the Pacific. San Francisco whalers have already pushed far eastward beyond the Mackenzie delta and the mouth of the Coppermine River. Collinson, during the Franklin search, took his vessel eastward through these channels almost to the very waters from which the Gjoa started last summer, and a short sledge journey farther eastbrought him within sight of King William Land, but he little dreamed that the bodies of many of the men he was seeking were scattered along its shores.

In time this route may be of some importance. Mineral resources have been found along the northern edge of Canada, and some day they will be developed. This water route is by no means ideal, but to some extent it will facilitate the operations of miners and whalers.—Cyrus C. Adams in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

THE TREE.

I heard the axe against the Tree
That laid in dust its comely head,
And could not hear it; something in me
Was struck and bled.

All night long I lay awake,
And thought the murderous axe I heard,
I grieved all night for the Tree's sake,
Till the first bird.

But all too soon I knew, my Best,
Why the grief gave me little ease,
And why the axe was in my breast,
As in the Tree's.

For, over the seas and far away,
You, lovelier than the forest's pride,
All the long night a-dying lay;
At dawn you died.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Blade's Special

A $30 Watch for $21

A Case equal to, and really better than a Solid Gold one.

Many of our readers would like to purchase a solid gold case, but feel they cannot afford it. The Blade "special" is a substitute for a solid gold case, and is made specially for us. The pendant, joints and bow are 14k solid gold, and the case, in every particular, is made exactly like a 14k solid gold case, except that the gold is stiffened within by a layer of specially prepared metal, which is stiffer and harder. This case is guaranteed to wear **longer** and **better** than a solid gold one, and if it does not do so, we will replace it free of charge. We can furnish this case in 18 and 16 size, Hunting, hand engraved, fitted with 15 or 17 jeweled Waltham or Elgin movement. A watch equally as good cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $30 to $35, according to movement desired.

OUR PRICES:

18 size, Hunting, engraved, 15-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.....$21.00
18 size, with 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham $23.00
16 size, Hunting, engraved, 15-jeweled Elgin or Waltham....$23.00
16 size, with 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham $25.00

Our C. O. D. Offer

In this brief description we cannot fully convey to your mind the beauty and excellence of this watch. We want you to see the watch before paying your money. Therefore, if you will remit us $1.00, to guarantee express charges, we will send the watch C. O. D. for balance, with privilege of examination before accepting. We will also instruct the express company to hold the money five days. If, within that time, you find the watch is not exactly as we represent it, take it to the express agent and get your money back, and we will also refund you the balance of the $1.00, after deducting express charges.

This is certainly a fair proposition, and no one can offer you one that is any better. Let us hear from you if you are in the market for a good watch.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES

Special Holiday Season Offer.

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 12-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only.....$8.50

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL A

17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is, Hunting case.....$13.00
Our price is, Open Face.....$11.00

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL B

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price.....$13.75

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case.....$9.50

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only.....$11.75

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6458—A Pretty Odd Waist.

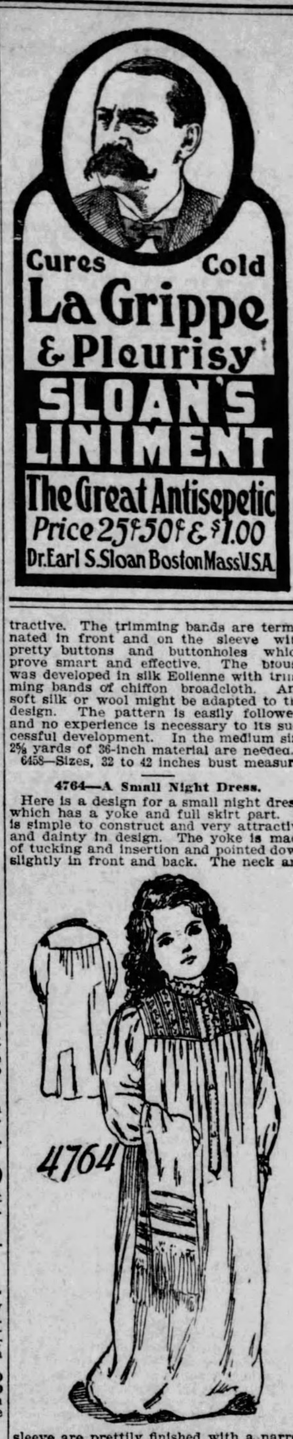
Every woman knows the value of a pretty odd waist when she wishes to appear neatly gowned. It is the article of apparel which gives the finishing touch to her gowning, and, while it may be dressy or plain, it must be becoming. A

novel effect has been created in the blouse shown by the trimming bands at yoke depth and on collars and cuffs. The use of the tucks is also unusual and attractive. The trimming bands are terminated in front and on the sleeve with pretty buttons and buttonholes which prove smart and effective. The blouse was developed in silk Eollenne with trimming bands of chiffon broadcloth. Any soft silk or wool might be adapted to the design. The pattern is easily followed, and no experience is necessary to its successful development. In the medium size 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6458—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

4764—A Small Night Dress.

Here is a design for a small night dress, which has a yoke and full skirt part. It is simple to construct and very attractive and dainty in design. The yoke is made of tucking and insertion and pointed down slightly in front and back. The neck and



sleeve are prettily finished with a narrow fulled lace of embroidery and a band of insertion forms the cuff. Nainsook or longcloth is the material used for these gowns, and they will give much more satisfaction than the gown bought ready made. For the medium size, the pattern calls for 4¼ yards of 36-inch material.

4764—Sizes, 4 to 14 years.

4728—A Pretty Little Apron.

A dainty little apron which is quite simple for any mother to make is shown here. It has tucks in pointed yoke effect and shoulder caps which may be made of lace, embroidery or the tucked material. Younger children always look well in the full unbelted loose aprons and this is no exception to the rule. The front and back

are alike in having the yoke outlined by tucks and shaping is given by the underarm seams, cross-barred muslin, Victoria lawn, gingham and percale are materials suitable and serviceable. For the medium size the pattern calls for 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4728—Sizes 2 to 6 years.

4740—A Pretty House Jacket.

Among the new designs there are some very charming house jackets for girls and one of the most practical for the home dressmaker is shown here. It is the essence of simplicity, having no contrasting elaboration of any kind save the ribbon girdling the waist. It consists of a pointed yoke from which depends the full gathered sack. The deep collar is extremely graceful, being created by tucking the straight piece of the material to a depth of two or three inches and allowing the fulness therefrom to provide rip-

ple for the edges. Two narrow tucks on the edge assist the flare and the same is used to construct the frill at the wrist. A pretty challis or silk would be excellent for this design while the washing fabrics are also suitable. The jacket is so easily made that the girl may almost do it herself. For the medium size 3 yards of 36-inch material are needed.

4740—Sizes 12 to 16 years.

4770—A Major Dress for the Boy or Girl.

Mother is always glad of new ideas in frocks for her young offspring, and the one sketched is excellent in style and practicability. The frock is in one piece and thus easily made and easily put on and off. It has the further advantage of closing on the shoulders, being slipped on over the head and buttoned along shoul-

der pieces, which resemble epaulets and give a broadening effect. A pretty stitched cuff completes the sleeve and reinforces a place which is subject to much wear. The frock is belted in long-waisted manner and leather is the best for this belt. Brown serge or cheviot would serve well as a realster of wear and soil, and with a belt and shoulder buttons of red the frock would be quite fetching. For the medium size two yards of 36-inch material are needed.

4770—Sizes, 2 to 9 years.

6408—An Adorning Apron.

Everyone takes pleasure in that which is dainty and attractive, and when usefulness is added the article is of double value. One and three-quarters yards of lawn and 5 yards of insertion form the apron shown and little labor was expended on the making. For use in fancy work or mending, the pocket is very convenient, being roomy enough

to hold a variety of articles. This is attractively outlined with the insertion, while the tiny bows of ribbon only add to its beauty. The bib is of fanciful shaping, and seems to be a continuation of the pocket portion. For fancy aprons, there are lawns, Swiss, mull, batiste and nainsook in materials, with lace, ribbon and embroidery as aids to attractiveness. Such dainty bits of finery are pleasing gifts and valued possessions.

6408—One size.

Cures Cold
La Grippe & Pleurisy
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
The Great Antiseptic
Price 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00
Dr. Earl S. Sloan Boston Mass U.S.A.

MANY THUNDER STORMS

Warm Wave a Record Breaker in Many Sections.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A warm wave which scores the highest record in temperature since 1890, prevailed yesterday throughout the region between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast. Its crest was in Ohio, where the temperatures yesterday afternoon, as reported to the weather bureau, ranged from 70 to 74 degrees. South of the Ohio river it was less warm, because of heavy rains and thunder showers. Thunderstorms also prevailed in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and northwest Georgia.

A cold wave which developed in the west, is rapidly following the warm wave, and the forecasts say it will reach the Atlantic coast Monday night, but its force will be diminished as it progresses east.

The weather officials announce the fall of temperatures will approximate forty degrees in the region just west of the Mississippi river and north of the Missouri, while it will go below zero in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska and the middle Rocky mountain region. In the Ohio valley the temperatures about equaled all previous records and in a few places exceeded them.

In Washington the weather was spring-like, with a maximum temperature of 63 degrees, which, however, is much lower than the January record. In Parkersburg, W. Va., the temperature, 74 degrees, was the highest ever recorded by the weather bureau.

The weather bureau official report last night characterized the warm weather as the "greatest general midwinter warm spell since 1890," and says the maximum temperatures in the Ohio valley have been exceeded by a degree or so only once or twice in the last thirty-three years. "In a few localities," it adds, "the record has not been exceeded."

SENATOR ELKINS' BILL

Railroad Rate Regulation Measure Made Public.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, has made public his bill for the regulation of railroad rates, which he purposes to offer for the consideration of congress.

In discussing it he makes no claim that it is perfect, but declares that it is the best he can do. He says that the railroads are not satisfied with it, and that he has not learned what the other interests will think of it. The commission is increased from seven to nine members. Expenses of litigation are to be borne by the United States.

The bill has not been completed fully, but the section relating to the fixing of rates embodies most of the important features.

SAN DOMINGO HISTORY

Island With 610,000 Inhabitants, a Rich One.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Perhaps it may be a good idea to throw a little light upon the San Domingo controversy by a statement of facts, says William E. Curtis in the Record-Herald. That island, which is one of the richest spots on the footstool and capable of producing enormous crops of every tropical staple, has a population of only 610,000 inhabitants, nearly all negroes and mulattoes, and is therefore called the "Black Republic." It has a very small area—only about 18,000 square miles, or twice as big as Maryland, and only a small portion of it is under cultivation.

Since the republic (so-called) was founded in 1844, it has had a stormy history, including a war with Spain, and several years' occupation by the Spanish army, which evacuated the island in 1865. At that time the leading citizens attempted to arrange for its annexation to the United States. General Grant, while President, regarded the proposition favorably and sent a commission there to make an investigation so as to give him and congress advice. The annexation idea was antagonized by Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull and other prominent Republican senators, and was the chief cause of the split in the Republican party, which led to the nomination of Horace Greeley in 1872.

Being refused the protection of the United States, and left to govern themselves, the people of San Domingo have done just what the Filipinos would do if they were given their independence. They have been in almost continual turmoil, which has kept them poor and has depleted the population. The government has been under the control of a succession of ignorant and dishonest politicians whose ruling motive has been to enrich themselves from the public revenues and enjoy what glory they could get out of the authority and power of the presidential office. Although there have been twenty-five different presidents during the last forty years, nearly all of whom have obtained the office by force and conspiracy and have lost it in the same way. San Domingo has a constitution copied from that of the United States, a president and a congress and an electoral college similar to ours, all elected by universal suffrage, but there has never been an honest election in the country, and so far as constitutional government is concerned, the history of the island has been a ghastly farce.

The following is a list of the men who have occupied the executive office since the Spanish army evacuated the island, with the manner in which they obtained the office and retired from it.

	President and how obtained.	How lost.
1865	Pimental, appointed	Revolution
1865	Cabral, revolution	Revolution
1865	Baez, revolution	Revolution
1868	Luperon, revolution	Resigned
	Pimental, revolution	Resigned
	Cabral, revolution	Revolution
1868	Baez, revolution	Revolution
1874	Gonzales, revolution	Term expired
1876	Espaillat, elected	Revolution
	Gonzalez, revolution	Revolution
	Baez, revoluton	Revolution
1879	Guillarmo, revolution	Revolution
1880	Merino (a priest), elected	Term expired
1882	Heureaux, elected	Term expired
1884	Billini, elected	Resigned
1885	Gil, succeeded	Term expired
1887	Heureaux, revolution	Term expired

(Continuous revolution under Heureaux administration as president and dictator until 1899, when he was assassinated and succeeded by his vice president, M. Figuereo.)

1899	Figeureo, succession	Resigned
	Vasquez, revolution	Revolution
	Jiminez, revolution	Revolution
1902	Vasquez, revolution	Revolution
1903	Gil, revolution	Revolution
1903	Morales, revolution	Revolution
1906	Caceres, revolution	Now in office

WARSHIPS AT VENEZUELA

Three Vessels Ready to Open Naval Demonstration.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Three French warships are now off the Venezuelan coast prepared to deliver the answer of France to President Castro's treatment of M. Taigny, the French representative at Caracas, by a naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters. Two additional warships will join them as soon as they can make the trip across the Atlantic. Until the demonstration has been completed, the French government will share only with the President and Secretary Root the knowledge of the exact form which this expression of her displeasure at President Castro's action will take.

Meantime the delicacy of the situation at Caracas is greatly increased by news which has recently reached here from the Venezuelan capital, regarding the attitude of President Castro now appears to be assuming toward Mr. Russell, the American minister. Unless this attitude is radically modified, it may be necessary to dispatch an American warship even nearer the Venezuelan coast than has already been planned.

President Castro will be given to understand that any treatment of an American representative such as that given to M. Taigny, will not be tolerated by the Washington government.

The only cause which can be assigned here for President Castro's coolness toward Mr. Russell, is that the former insists upon regarding as personal rather than official, the efforts which Mr. Russell, acting under instructions from Washington, has made to assist a peaceful settlement of the Franco-Venezuelan troubles.

The request of the French government that its interests in Venezuela be looked after by Mr. Russell, was immediately granted, for the reason that such a request is invariably granted by a friendly power, however difficult the task.

France has adopted a simple program for her treatment of the Venezeuelan situation. It provides for an immediate and comprehensive apology by President Castro.

Whether the French squadron will content itself for the present with a peaceful blockade, or will go to the extent of seizing a custom house, is not known. Should the latter step be taken, it is probable that a neutral power would be asked to receive all customs dues collected.

FRANCE HAS FREE HAND

U. S. Convinced of Its Loyalty to Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France, regarding her loyalty to the Monroe doctrine, and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of its program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem.

The conferences on this phase of the question occurred some time ago and Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe doctrine.

Recess for Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Chief Justice Fuller today gave notice of a three weeks' recess of the supreme court of the United States, beginning next Monday. The recess is taken for the consideration of cases which have been presented to the court.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

I resolved New Year's, that I would turn over a new leaf and do all in my power to assist others, and write you my experience, hoping many may be benefited as I have been. I have made $280 in 30 days, selling dishwashers. I did my housework at the same time. I do not canvass, people come or send for the dishwashers. They're lovely to sell. The machine washes and dries the dishes perfectly in three minutes, without putting the hands in water. Every lady who sees it wants one, as they only cost $5.00. I think any person can do as well as I have. Write to the Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo., Box 14, and they will give you instructions and start you in the business. Dishwashers sell to everybody—dishes must be washed three times a day. It will not be long before dishwashers are more numerous than sewing machines, as they are cheaper and used so much more frequently. MRS. W. B.

STATEHOOD BILL FIXED

Former Governor of Arizona Says Verdict Is Now Known.

Washington, Jan. 18.—There was another stormy meeting of the house committee on territories today, Chairman Hamilton and Representative Lloyd had an angry exchange of words over Mr. Hamilton's former position on statehood. Former Governor Murphy, of Arizona, declared it was useless to appear before the committee, as the verdict was signed and sealed against them. He denounced as false the charge of corruption made against the Arizona men who oppose joint statehood.

GUAYAQUILL SURRENDERS

Garcia Said to Have Taken Refuge in Brazilian Legation.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The state department has received a brief cablegram from Guayaquil, Ecuador, announcing the surrender of Guayaquil and saying that the situation is quiet. The cablegram contains no further details.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 22. — It is rumored that Senor Lizardo Garcia, president of Eucador, has taken refuge in the Brazilian legation at Quito, the capital. It is impossible, however, to ascertain the truth of this rumor, as communication with Quito is interrupted.

TO DEMAND AN APOLOGY

French Warship In Striking Distance of Venezuela.

Washington, Jan. 19.—It is learned here that France will demand an immediate apology of President Castro for what is regarded as his insulting and unwarrantable treatment of M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires.

Three French warships are within striking distance of the Venezuelan coast and two more, it is reported from Paris, are on the way to West India waters.

What form the displeasure of France will take has been tentatively decided, and the details of the program will be communicated confidentially to the Washington government.

PRESIDENT HAS A CLUB

Threat to Force Action on Tariff Weakens Opposition to Administration Measure.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Recent events indicate that the railroad rate bill which will be passed at this session of congress will be Republican in all of its features. The administration senators who are pushing Roosevelt's ideas have abandoned all hope of Democratic support either in the senate or house committees.

Early in the session the Democrats evinced a friendly spirit toward the administration's railroad rate policy and gave out an inference that they would join with the advocates of Roosevelt's rate bill and report it favorably from both committees. This gave the President control of the senate as well as the house committees and put him in position to dictate to the Republicans who opposed his policy.

But within the past few days Senator Tillman has stated that he will put forth a railroad rate bill which, it is said, will have the support of all of the Democratic senators with the exception of Senator Newlands, of Nevada. Senator Newlands has given out that he is going to make a report on his federal franchise idea for the control of railroads. This is such a radical plan that it would require a general revision of the United States statutes and is not taken seriously by either the Democrats or the Republicans.

This afternoon the administration members of the senate and house committees on interstate commerce held a conference at which a program for the railroad rate legislation was practically agreed to. What is known as the Dolliver-Hepburn bill is now recognozed as the administration bill, to be reported out of the house committee next week. A rule is to be adopted which will close the debate on the measure before February 15. The managers of the bill think that they can bring it to a vote not later than that date.

It is not thought that the senate will be able to reach an agreement upon any bill and the administration senators will wait until the house has passed a bill before they become active. When the house bill is referred to the senate all of the power of the administration will be placed behind it with the threat of a midsummer extra session if it is not passed. The President and his friends in congress are thoroughly in earnest and are determined not to allow dilatory tactics in the senate to interfere with the enactment of some very effective railroad rate legislation before the next election.

Last session, the President, at the urgent request of some of the senate leaders, gave the senate committee an opportunity to hold an extended hearing on the question during the summer vacation, at which the fullest consideration was given to the question. He insists that there is now no longer excuse for further delay and the time has come for action. The President will probably keep the senate in session until it finally disposes of the question by some legislation.

If the President should decide that it is necessary to call an extra session on account of the failure of the senate to enact some railroad rate legislation, he will probably incorporate into a special message a provision which will deal with the tariff questions. When he wrote his last message he omitted any reference to the tariff with the understanding that congress would devote itself to solving the railroad rate problem. At that time he accepted the suggestion of Speaker Cannon that a revision of the tariff might endanger his railroad rate policy. If congress should fail to carry out its part of this agreement the President would then feel no longer under obligations to keep his hands off the tariff question.

The suggestion that the President is thinking seriously of taking up the tariff questions in the event that the railroad rate legislation should fail has materially weakened the opponents to his policy in the senate. As much as the standpat senators are opposed to some features of the President's railroad rate policy, the prospect of revision of the tariff is apt to drive them into line with the administration. Even the most conservative senators admit the need and demands for railroad rate legislation, only disagreeing with the President upon the character of the legislation.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, who is recognized as the leader of the opposition to the administration on the Republican side, disagrees with the President on the question as to whether the rate making power should be given to the courts or to the interstate commerce commission. Senator Dolliver's bill provides that the interstate commerce commission should have the power of making and putting into effect railroad rates. In both bills the right of appeal is provided for. In Senator Dolliver's bill the appeal lies from the interstate commerce commission decision, while in Senator Foraker's bill it is from the district to the higher court. While Senator Foraker and Senator Elkins now insist that this is the vital difference, it is not thought that they will be able to maintain this position after the Dolliver bill is before the senate.

CHINA SITUATION WORSE

Indications of Another General Uprising.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The administration skies have cleared. The insurgent movement, about which so much was heard, has died a natural death in the house, and certain members who were loudest in their pronouncements against the presidential policy may be seen hanging about the White House anteroom, to obtain audience with the chief magistrate.

The situation in the senate is not so clearly understood. The enigmatical remark of Senator Hale during the Tillman wrangle has raised some doubt as to whether the Maine senator has or has not settled his differences with the President. The advent of the Philippine bill, that has just passed the house, will be the signal for an alignment of the two Republican factions in that chamber. Directly from the White House, I learn that President Roosevelt is very complacent regarding the situation, and confidently believes that the senate will practically go as far as the house in the measures of tariff reform for our far away colonial possessions. Many of his most sanguine admirers, however, feel that the President will encounter disappointment in this respect.

The fact is undeniable that conditions are highly satisfactory in all parts of the Philippines. The city of Manila is flourishing, its trade is increasing every month, and, as soon as better lines of communication can be opened throughout Luzon, American enterprise will bring new commercial activity to the towns in other parts of the island.

President Roosevelt is not responsible for the acquisition of the Philippines. Senator Hale, his most constant critic regarding the administration policy in the far East, is far more to blame for "the incumbrance," if it be such. He will be able to find a sufficient number of votes to make considerable alteration in the bill. This is about all that can be said with safety at the present moment.

Grave Anxiety Felt Over China.

It may be stated as a certainty that grave anxiety is felt regarding the situation in China. Much information is coming by cable every day regarding the portentous indications of another general uprising in China, that may lead to as serious consequences, and require an intervention of the powers as did the Boxer outbreak. A new factor in the east is to be reckoned with now, because Japanese influence is paramount at Pekin. Should the storm of revoution burst, Japan may insist upon her right to grapple with it unassisted. While this would be entirely satisfactory to the United States and England, it would be far from so to Germany. It is doubtful if Russia would have any stomach for cooperation in the suppression of a rebellion in China, especially if it involved even a diplomatic clash with her recent foe, Japan. Germany, however, with good reason, may insist upon Russia's cooperation, and as the czar still has several hundred thousand troops between Harbin and Lake Baikal, his forces could be earlier on the ground than those of any European power.

This eastern complication, should it arise, might change in a few hours the sentiment in the senate regarding the Philippines. The necessity of giving the Filipinos everything that will insure peace and commercial growth, while our troops are withdrawn for a campaign upon the continent, will be obvious to the dullest congressional mind. Therefore, the best thing that can happen for the settlement of all controversies regarding the practicability of developing the Philippines would be a Chinese outbreak. Many unfortunate missionaries and American merchants would probably fall victims to rabid Mongolian hatred of foreigners.

China is made up of a score or more of districts, some of which are openly hostile to their neighbors. The situation in the empire is much the same as that which existed in Hindoostan prior to the time of Clive and his distinguished successor, Horace Walpole. Even to this day, British India is a conglomerate mass of disorganization, held in subjection by diplomacy, rather than by force; by the numerous antagonisms kept alive by the English and that prevent united action against British domination. This was the office that Russia, no doubt, hoped to perform for China; but that dream vanished upon the bloody battle fields around Mukden.

Japan put another face on the future of China.

The situation at Panama is far from satisfactory. It is useless to hide one's head in the sands of partisanship, ostrich-like, in order not to see what is going on. The fault lies largely with congress and there is only one remedy, namely, practical reform in the administration at Colon and Panama, based upon actual observation. Ignorance regarding the obstacles to be overcome on the isthmus is of the densest kind. Ninety per cent of all criticisms about the canal enterprise emanates from men who are grossly uninformed regarding the topography and, in not a few cases, the geography of the locality. I would be willing to make a reasonable wager that, outside the committee on interoceanic canals, one-quarter of the new members of the house do not know whether Panama is on the gulf coast, or on the Pacific! To emphasize this amazing statement, I have only to recall a remark made to me in the new Willard hotel last evening by a congressman from one of the northwestern states. He deplored the waste of money at Panama, but added, that he "would favor a return to the Nicaragua route, were it not for the complication arising from the necessity of interfering with the traffic of certain Mexican railroads." What further necessity could possibly exist for prolonging a conversation about inter-oceanic canals with a man whose knowledge of geography wouldn't qualify him for admission to a kindergarten?

BOTH IN GOOD HEALTH

Senators Platt and Depew in Seats in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senators Platt and Depew were in their seats when the senate convened today, the first appearance of either for some time. Both were given warm welcomes and were heartily congratulated upon their appearance of being in good health.

WRIGHT IS APPOINTED.

Governor General of Philippines Is to Be Ambassador.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Luke E. Wright, governor general of the Philippines, has been named by the President as the first American ambassador to Japan.

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

DETECS WITH CHINAMEN

Chinese Commissioners Will Pay Visit to Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—Tuan Fang and Tai Hung Chi, imperial Chinese commissioners, who are making a tour of the principal cities of America, studying economical conditions, arrived here today from Chicago, accompanied by their party, numbering 57 persons.

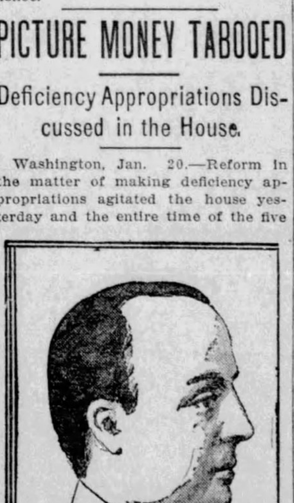
They were met at the Union station of the Pennsylvania railroad by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, and the entire party immediately entered carriages and were driven to the many industrial establishments to be seen here.

The party will leave for Washington tonight. Two secret service men have been detailed by orders from Washington to accompany the two royal Chinese commissioners until their journey ends in New York, ten days' hence.

PICTURE MONEY TABOOED

Deficiency Appropriations Discussed in the House.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Reform in the matter of making deficiency appropriations agitated the house yesterday and the entire time of the five



$2,615 KNOX.

and a quarter hour session was devoted to its discussion, with the exception of a short speech for free hides by Mr. Perkins, of New York.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was being considered under the general debate order and Mr. Littauer, of New York, in charge of the bill, set the pace by pointing out the failure of the legislation of last year to curb heads of departments in their demands for deficiency supplies. He explained the more stringent measure recommended in the bill and said that several requests for money had been refused by the committee

The one specific illustrtaion of the need for reform which was cited was the appropriation of $2,615 for a portrait of ex-Attorney General Knox, which Attorney General Moody had paid for out of the contingent fund of the department of justice and for which the bill makes provision to reimburse.

Under the new limitations this use of the contingent fund will not be permitted.

WOOD TO SUCCEED CORBIN

Will Assume Command in Philippines February 1.

Manila, Jan. 20.—Major General Leonard Wood will succeed Major General Corbin in command of the military division of the Philippines on February 1.

Major General Corbin will leave on February 2 for Hong Kong, sailing thence for San Francisco on February 9 on the Pacific Mail steamer Korea.

ISTHMIAN SANITARY CONDITIONS EXCELLENT.

Panama, Jan. 19.—The December report of Dr. W. C. Corgas, the chief sanitary officer of the Panama canal zone, says the sanitary conditions on the isthmus are excellent. The last case of yellow fever in the city of Panama occured November 11 last. The sick rate among the white employes is very low, but the rate is high among the negroes, who are suffering from an epidemic of pneumonia. The yearly death rate among the white employes is eight per thousand and among the negroes forty-two. Dr. Gorgas gives as the reason for the difference in the rates the fact that the whites observe the sanitary regulations better than the negroes.

MISS ALICE'S WEDDING.

Invitations Being Engraved -- 5,000 for Reception.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The invitations for the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Nicholas Longworth are being engraved in Washington. There will be, it is said, 5,000 invitations to the reception. The invitation reads:

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
Request the honor of your presence
At the wedding reception of their daughter,
Alice Lee,
and
Mr. Nicholas Longworth,
Saturday, February seventeenth,
From twelve-thirty to three o'clock,
In the White House.

The cards for the wedding will be enclosed to relatives, friends and officials. These read simply, "Ceremony at 12 o'clock." These are small, plain cards of the very simplest style. Neither the ceremony cards nor the invitations to the reception bear the golden eagle so familiar to all who receive invitations from the White House. This crest is for state and official functions only.

The invitations will not be sent out until next week. There will be between 1,200 and 1,500 people at least at the reception. It is understood that there will be additional cards sent out after the wedding, announcing the date of the first day "at home" of the bride and bridegroom.

RHEUMATISM

The New Discovery "Red Cross Triumph" Cures Thousands to Stay Cured.

CURED! FREE!

Send Your Address—a Regular Course of Treatment Will Be Sent to You.

FREE. NO CHARGE WHATEVER

A problem of centuries has been solved. An eminent specialist and practicing physician has traced the causes of rheumatism, analyzed its symptoms and characteristics and found the remedy which cures permanently. The new remedy is different from all others, nothing like it has ever been used. It is applied direct to the seat of the disease by the latest scientific method. Being absorbed into the blood it dissolves the hardened deposit of uric acid and eliminates it with all other waste matters that clog up the system. It is purely vegetable and cannot harm the stomach, but strengthens as some of its ingredients banishes pains quickly and takes the stiffness and swelling out of the joints; it removes the entire cause by which **a speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed.**

Convince yourself. Write to the address below and you will receive a regular course of treatment free by return mail. Not a sample of patent medicine. The advice of the famous discoverer goes free with the remedy. You will be under no obligation in accepting this offer, you have nothing to pay for either now or later and you can get quick relief and test the great remedy absolutely free. Address;

National Med. Institute, Dep. 38, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Osborn, former U. S. pension examiner and county poor doctor of Barber Co. Kans., writes Oct. 4, after having tried a number of the new remedy; "Glory and Honor to the National Med. Institute."

$20 Guaranteed cash for 1880 date pennies. Send 10c for Guide. R. F. Boger, Dept. 40, Concord, N. C.

WEALTHY ladies and gentlemen of refinement, anxious to marry; photographs and descriptions free. F. B., Box 7, Canon City, Colo.

VERY WEALTHY YOUNG WIDOW wishes to correspond with view to matrimony; no objection to poor man if honest. Box 98, Harvey, Ill.

PRETTY MAIDEN, wealthy, affectionate, managing her stock farm, alone, needs a husband's assistance. Address Marie, Box 107, Oak Park, Ill.

HANDSOME YOUNG LADY—worth $50,000, wants acquaintance of honorable gentleman, early marriage, no objections to poor man if honest. Address, Mrs. W., 627 Fulton St., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN GIRL—wealthy and lonely, wants at once kind husband. No objection to a sincere, manly, responsible poor man. Address Laura Baker, 208 E. Erie St., Chicago.

WE HAVE OPENING now in every state for one or two SALESMEN. Experience unnecessary if hustler. Permanent position; Good pay; Promotion. Morotock Tobacco Works, Danville, Va.

WEALTHY GENTLEMAN; Lover of home, amiable disposition, has large income yearly, desires lady correspondent with view to matrimony. No objection to poor or working girl. Mr. H., Desk 993, Fairbanks Building, Chicago.

CHARMING LADIES of the highest character, with WEALTH, wish to correspond with gentlemen with or without means with view to matrimony. Will help husbands financially. Write at once to Miss Hart, Dept. 977, 60 Wabash, Chicago.

$78 PER MONTH salary. $3 per day for expenses. Men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. State age and present employment. **Kuhlman Co.**, Dept. 5, Atlas Block, Chicago.

Cash for Your Fur

No matter where you are. If you trap or buy fur, write today for our new plan to make extra $$ on fur. CORRY HIDE AND FUR CO., BOX 13, CORRY, PA.

CHICAGO WAS ISOLATED

Sleet Storm Prostrated Wires in All Directions.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Chicago is cut off from the news of the world today by a sleet storm which has prostrated wires in every direction. Business has been curtailed greatly by the stalling of street car lines all over the city where sleet formed on the rails. Hundreds of thousands of people were seriously affected by the disaster to traction service. A single wire to Milwaukee is the only one working out of Chicago this forenoon.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senate—A discussion of the railroad rate question was precipitated in the senate today when Mr. Pulton took the floor to explain an amendment to the bill, offered by him, giving courts of justice authority to modify orders of the interstate commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. Mr. Scott made a speech in support of the merchant marine shipping bill and Mr. Heyburn gave notice that tomorrow he will ask the senate to name a day for voting on the pure food measure. The bill appropriating $500,000 for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river at Washington was passed.

House—The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the house today substantially as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco, 255 per cent of the Dingley rates. Many amendments were launched only to be defeated after a strenuous debate. The Democratic substitute found support only with the minority and was defeated 231 to 106. An effort to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippines as soon as the natives can be prepared for self-government was lost. The house agreed to a resolution asking the secretary of state to transmit to the house all the correspondence and dispatches between this country and Austria-Hungary concerning the arrest, detention and fine of Marcus Braun, special immigrant commissioner of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senate—The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of an

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Let us be, at every moment, masters of ourselves. By a single moment's forgetfulness, or one revolt of will, we may destroy all the self-control we have so slowly succeeded in acquiring.

THURSDAY.

Are you willing to do a kindness for the person who has wronged you? Then you have begun to understand how to overcome evil with good.

FRIDAY.

Be patient yet a little longer, sister. There will surely come deliverance if you trust as a little child. It is all in the trusting.

SATURDAY.

The shadows will some day depart; every mist will be lifted, and the purpose of all will be made plain.

SUNDAY.

The things that are seen in the material world depend for their action upon the things unseen, is the testimony of Tyndall.

MONDAY.

Be persistently cheerful. Behind the clouds the sun is always shining. Even though today you catch no gleam of brightness, tomorrow you may find yourself standing in its full glory.

TUESDAY.

Never mind. These things which seem so appalling today, tomorrow may have passed entirely away.

Some Reasons Why Longevity Is Increasing

EMILY S. BOUTON

It is affirmed by those who claim to know that the average length of human life is constantly increasing, and the observant ones reading the newspapers will very readily accept this statement. So frequently that it has now ceased to excite comment is recorded the fact that the century limit is passed by both men and women, thus bearing out the conclusion, it would seem folly to express a doubt in the matter. And then one looks around to discover what are the influences which have brought about this change.

Instantly the mind reverts to the greater care in sanitary arrangements in our cities; to the growing love for out-of-door life and physical exercises; to the inspection of foods in order that they shall be kept pure and wholesome; and to other things which once were scarcely thought of, but now claim public attention. Doubtless these have all had their influence in bringing up the general average, but there are others that seem quite as worthy of consideration, though not usually so accounted.

One of the most important of these is the increased longevity of women through her aroused interest in the great problems which humanity is working out in the world. Very pretty stories are those describing the dear old grandmother who, after raising her family of sons and daughters, sits down with her knitting in the chimney corner and thinks of the past. Her part in life is over. The riches of her experience count for nothing. She has dropped out of the race, and sits pathetically waiting for the end. This, according to certain well-known writers, is her appointed and proper condition when the zenith of her years has passed and her maternal duties, if she is blessed with them, are concluded.

Today all this is changed. The chimney corner is deserted. The women who once sat there knitting are studying the vital problems of the day, those which have to do with the constantly changing conditions of the people, and are working to make them better. In thus going outside of the old narrowly circumscribed limits, they have learned to live in the present and future and not in the past. Their energies, diminished perhaps by family cares and labors, are renewed, while the red blood again flows warmly through their veins almost with the old-time vigor, as they see what it is still in their power to accomplish. Under these circumstances, with the sweeping away of the old thought that their importance as world-workers is ended when their children have become men and women, the brain does not lose its force, and the physical self with its aches and its pains and its race infirmities, is forgotten. I believe that this change in their lives and thought this substitution of new duties for the completed ones, thus preventing the feeling of being superfluous in the world, is one cause of the increased longevity of women.

Speaking of the causes that make women live longer in these later days reminds me of an amusing story which was floating around some time ago, of an old colored woman of indefinite but prolonged age. Here it is:

"Aunt Jemima," as everybody called her, was the oldest person in the neighborhood. She was known to be over one hundred years old, and insisted that she was nearly one hundred and twenty; but in spite of her advanced age she was still vigorous and in the enjoyment of perfect health. Moved by that feeling of curiosity which people have about anything that is abnormal and unusual, several fine ladies from the city went one day to the little village where she lived, and called on her. "Tell us, aunty," said one of them, "what is the secret of your great age and your wonderful vitality?"

"'Deed, honey,' responded Aunt Jemima, with a sly twinkle in her eye, "I 'spect hit's bekase I hain't nevah had no trouble wid hiah'd guls."

Aunt Jemima was not far wrong in her estimate of what constitutes the troubles that mark lines upon the faces of homekeepers.

In a late number of the Woman's Tribune the editor calls attention to a number of noted women of the present whose lives are almost touching the four score and ten point, but whose intellects are as clear as in the palmiest days of youth. Their sunset days are indeed golden. A charming sketch is given of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, whose name twenty years ago was a household word "in connection with all the movements of progressive women then beginning to organize for work or culture in every direction." The story of her life, the latter part of which is passing in the tranquil enjoyment of the vines and trees and flowers that beautify her home in Los Angeles, shows the vivifying power of thought and work for others, in the broader fields outside of home when effort could be spared from the latter for that purpose.

Next month the eighty-sixth birthday of Susan B. Anthony will be celebrated in Washington, and few homes are there in the United States from which a warm thought of good will to this tireless worker will not go forth. And she, too, is as clear-sighted and strong of intellect as ever, showing that a busy life vitalized by a great purpose, is the surest enemy to the race belief in the necessity of growing old with the passing years. These, of whom I chance to think just now, with others whose names are before me, or could quickly be called to the memory, some even of greater age, help to prove the truth of what we are told by some scientists. They say that there is nothing in the make-up of the human frame that should cause it to wear out in less than a hundred years, providing the individual is well-balanced as to mind and body. This would, of course, necessitate a better knowledge of the laws that govern upon all the planes of life, physical, mental and spiritual. The knowledge obtained and practically used, and centenarians as a rule, and not an exception, is a possibility.

Another thing which, it seems to me, is having a constantly increasing power in prolonging life, is the growing optimism of the day. In spite of everything which appears to work in the opposite direction, it is nevertheless true, that more and more people are coming to believe that it is always best to see the silver lining of every cloud, to discard worry when "all is done that can be done," to look with confidence for the good which is everywhere, and to be found in every human heart. I have written of this so frequently in this column that I know it is trite, and yet I hold it to be so important in its influence, not only upon health and happiness, but upon accomplishment, that I return to it again and again.

That hope and cheerfulness have an unmeasured force in keeping the body well and strong, is certain. Whatever their source, they are an elixir of life. A single hour of depression will lower the vitality in a wonderful degree. A fit of anger will change healthy secretions to poisonous ones. These things have been proven by scientists through actual experiment. It is not theoretical; it is not what is called metaphysical, because the process by which the effect is produced upon the physical has been seen by the physical eye and noted. When a change of thought and feeling produces a certain appreciable change upon the fluids of the body which has been recognized, then everybody calls it practical.

These are the facts which make it certain that this growing tendency towards optimism has had much to do with the lengthening of life. Questioning as to whence has come this tendency, and the answer is, largely from the teachings of those who believe in the molding power of thought. The Biblical phrase "as a man thinketh so is he," has come to have a real meaning to a large body of people. If one thinks the sun is shining, sunshine will irradiate his pathway and he will go on rejoicing.

It is impossible that this sunny spirit, this buoyant, hopeful habit of thought should not have a great influence in strengthening the body. More especially is this true when the thought is placed upon the divinely spiritual plane, but whether that be consciously so or not, he will be ever ready to say:

For the sun is always shining,
Though the clouds obscure your view,
Shutting from the earthly vision
All the wide expanse of blue;
You must mount up to the hilltop,
Where the air is pure and sweet;
There you'll find the sun still shining
While the earth lies at your feet.

The Cozy Corner

HAPPINESS.

Written for The Blade.

Let us all be happy as we can
In this world of sorrow and of sin;
There is work enough for every man
And never too late for one to begin.

To do the right is a wholesome sight
In this world of sorrow and of sin,
When faults we see them we all agree
That faults we have, each one, within.

J. H. S.

HOW SHE MANAGED.

I have heard of so many women who will not keep their lace curtains up at the windows during the winter because they are so easily soiled when the sweeping is done, by the dust from the furnace and by tobacco smoke. I like my curtains better in winter than in the summer, because in warm weather we live so much out of doors that I cannot enjoy them, but in winter they add so much to the appearance of the rooms where we sit.

It is no trouble to care for what we like, so my curtains are no trouble to me. I am never troubled with tobacco smoke, for none of my men folks use the weed in any form. When I sweep I pin newspapers over the curtains, or else take them down, remove the rods and shake the curtains so there is no accumulation of dust in them.

When the furnace—or the coal stove before we had the furnace—is shaken, I close all registers and lay papers over them, not only for the protection of the curtains, but of the carpets and furniture as well.

Neither do I find the washing of lace curtains as much of bugbear as do some women. When they seem enough soiled to need a bath—be it summer or winter—I take them down and shake them well, fold and place in a tub of warm, soft water, in which a small piece of borax has been dissolved. I leave them in this over night; in the morning squeeze them out and place in another tubful of the same, or a suds of good, white soap and warm water. I then squeeze and work them with my hands until they are clean, rinse in two waters with a little bluing in the water for curtains that are to be pure white and a little saffron tea in the last rinsing water if they are to be ecru. Starch with very thin starch.

I have no stretchers, so I put a clean sheet on the floor of my spare bedroom, and pin the curtains to it with the pins placed very closely together. When they are dry I place them, one at a time, across the ironing board and press the edges of the scallops with a moderately hot iron, then hang them at the windows.

Altogether, the curtains are down from the windows about two days, and there has been no hard work about it at any time. Like many other things we meet with, caring for lace curtains isn't so bad as we might think until we have tried it.—Mrs. Bertha Hood.

SACRAMENTAL BREAD.

Will some one please send to The Blade a recipe and full directions for making the bread, or wafers, used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper?—J. Dunsford.

FAST COLORS, HOW?

Will some one please tell me through The Blade, how to prevent calicoes and cotton curtain goods from fading when washed? Are there different ways for different colors, or can all colors be preserved by the same process?—Mrs. B. F. Godbey.

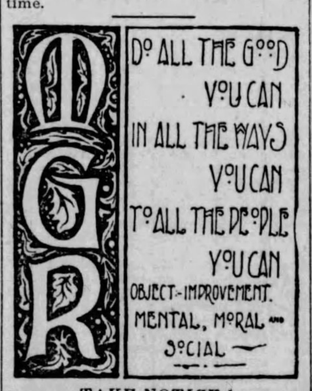
HAS TRIED MANY THINGS IN VAIN.

I come to The Blade for a sure cure for roaches. My kitchen is infested with them and I have tried about everything that has been recommended, with no success. They seem to thrive on kerosene ,and borax is a sweet morsel to them. I have placed a pan of bread dough invitingly near the sink, hoping they would enter it and "become entangled in the flour," as one adviser wrote, but in vain—the only result being that my bread dough was spoiled and no roach to reward me. The only thing that seems any ways sure is to pour kerosene over the house and touch a lighted match to it, but we are hoping to hear from The Blade of some less drastic measure.—"Distressed Housekeeper."

"CHOCOLATE DOPE."

Mrs. Ella B. K. writes this: A short time ago there was a request for a recipe for a chocolate sauce to use on puddings and ice cream. I send one we use, and call it chocolate dope; perhaps it is what was wanted.

Grate two ounces of sweet chocolate and let it melt over hot water; then make a syrup of one cupful sugar and one-half cupful water and let it cook till it threads. Then pour over the chocolate, beating all the time.



TAKE NOTICE!

Miss Prudence had an idea the other day which is this: Suppose the members of the M. G. R. circle write of their experiences in housework or housekeeping, telling of the things they have done in this line and what resulted. Very frequently these experiences contain something amusing, and more frequently they will be practical and of assistance to others. This request includes the young men belonging to the M. G. R., as it sometimes happens that young men keep bachelor's hall and "do their own work." It also happens that some of them make themselves useful at home when occasion arises and demonstrate an ability for domestic labor which requires only a little practice to develop. It goes without saying that all the M. G. R. young women know how to keep house, but it would be interesting to know how they go about it.

Anything that you may have happened to do or to be doing in this line can be made the subject of a letter, either serious or humorous, just as you please, only so it is written according to the rules of the circle. Miss Prudence hopes this suggestion will meet with the approval of her "young folks," and that it will be demonstrated to her with letters on the subject.

Although there isn't much of this note from the "Kid," we are glad to hear again from him and hope he will redeem his promise very soon.

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s: Although I have been silent for a long time, I assure you I have not forgotten, nor lost interest in the column. We are very busy now and have little time for letters, but I shall try to do better this year. Wishing for all a happy and prosperous year, I remain very truly yours—"Sunflower Kid."

Miss Prudence hopes she is not violating a confidence, or making an unwarranted announcement, when she tells you of a pretty home wedding that occurred way out in Missouri last October, when "Helen," of the M. G. R. and the O. W. C., changed her title to "Mrs." Helen. We all send congratulations to "Mr." Helen for having secured such a bright woman for his wife, and for Helen there is nothing but the best of wishes for her from Miss Prudence, the "Schoolma'am" and all of the friends who have enjoyed her work in The Weekly Blade.

The question given us for discussion may be a difficult one for some to decide, but I am of the opinion that if a girl wishes a happy married life, she should marry a man near her own age. The phrase—"an old man's darling"—does not express the true state of affairs in every instance, for soon after marriage an old man becomes peevish, selfish and crabbed, and the young wife who is not accustomed to such ways is no longer considered a darling. When advancing years cause him to be helpless and childlike in many ways, the wife becomes his slave and remains so until the end of his life—and this in the very prime of her days.

Another thing: A man who has many years of experience in life is usually so set in his theories and ways that he will have no regard for his wife's wishes if they do not coincide with his, which will naturally hurt her feelings. Lastly, in such a marriage a girl misses a great deal of social pleasure, as few old men care for going into society and few young women are willing to give it up altogether. So, to be happy, my dear girls, marry, for love, a man not more than five years your senior.—Virginia Vincent.

The editor asks Virginia to send again her true name and address.

Here we have another glance at the question:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Although not a member of your society, I would like to tell you the experience of "an old man's larling." As a young girl she had always scoffed at the idea of love as is supposed to exist between a man and his wife, and to prove her theory that there was no such thing, she, at the age of eighteen, married a middle-aged man for whom she felt only a friendly regard.

But she did not find happiness. There was no real love on either side; he married her so as to have a housekeeper, and cared naught for the pleasures of social life, while she soon tired of the solitude of home and spent her time in vain longings for the society of young folks.

Even the joys of motherhood were denied her, and she grew cold, selfish and proud. To all outward appearance their home was peaceful, pleasant and a happy one.

But alas! one day she met a young man and learned, too late, what love was. Too late for her to enjoy it, but not too late for her salvation, for through the suffering and heartaches it brought her she learned lessons of tenderness and consideration toward others, and although the love she craves can never be hers, she is now a sweet, lovable woman, hiding her secret bravely and learning to be contented with her self-chosen lot, even though it does not bring her happiness.—An Old Man's Darling."

Here come two more Florida girls asking admittance to the M. G. R.:

We have long wanted to join you, but feared to ask on account of our age, but now "Alma" is eighteen and "Ophelia" is sixteen, so here we are, hoping not to be sent home again. We are country girls, living on a farm a few miles from a flourishing little town in Hamilton county, and we enjoy farm life thoroughly. There are many good things raised here—corn, cotton, sugar cane, pinders, chufas, peas, oats, hogs and cattle.

What has become of "Clarita," of South Florida, and the few others who have at different times visited us? We wish they would come oftener and that our state might have a fuller representation.—"Alma and Ophelia."

THE COOK.

Batter Pudding.

Make a batter of two eggs, two cupfuls of flour, a little salt, one and a half cupfuls of milk and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. In a dripping pan place slices of sausage meat, a layer of the sausages in cases, pour the batter over them and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

Hot Sardines.

Heat the oil from a box of sardines, season with a teaspoonful of lemon juice and one of Worcestershire sauce and fry the sardines in this until they are crisp. Serve with strips of toast.

Egg Cocktail.

This is an excellent appetizer and contains none of the hurtful things that are in some of the things called by the same generic name.

For each cocktail, use a well beaten egg, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and one of tobasco sauce. Serve in tall glasses with a long-handled spoon.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR NOV.

New Work ..... W. P. E.
Solutions ..... W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born 147 years ago today (January 25, 1759) in a small cottage near Ayr, Scotland. His father was then a nursery gardener and afterward a small farmer, but always very poor, but notwithstanding his poverty he managed to give his children a better education than would seem possible, considering the circumstances. When he was 16 years old he began composing poems in Scotch dialect, which gained him considerable notice, and by increasing his circle of acquantances, exposed him to many temptations, which, acting on his sociable and passionate nature, broke in upon the previous sobriety and correctness of his life. Having decided to leave his native land, he published, at Kilmarnock, in 1786, a volume of poems, in order to raise funds to get away with. It met with much favor, and as he was preparing to embark for Jamaica, he received a letter encouraging him to go to Edinburgh and issue another edition of the poems. Though this was to an extent the turning point of his life, since it led him into the society of the best literary people of the day, and though the receipts from his books were sufficient so that he bought a farm near Dumfries, where he settled in 1788, his sympathies with the French revolutionists caused his friends to shun him, and all but lost him his office as exciseman, which, after three or four years of unsuccessful farming, was all he had to live on. Embittered by what he considered injustice, he grew recklessly dissipated, and this, with the fits of remorse that overcame him in his sober moments, produced a melancholy that ended in death July 21, 1796.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I have an inch board 5 ft. long, 17 ins. wide at one end and 7 ins. wide at the other; how far from the larger end must it be cut straight across so that the solidities of the two parts shall be equal?

BURRELL MORGAN.

3.—HOUR-GLASS.

```
O X X X X X O
  O X X X O
    O X O
      X
    O X O
  O X X X O
O X X X X X O
```

1.—Behead and curtail instruments for computing vibrations of sound, and leave a girl's name.
2.—Behead and curtail a chest for clothes, and leave to flee.
3.—The goddess of evil.
4.—A vowel.
5.—A period; a date.
6.—Behead and curtail a wax candle, and leave to imitate.
7.—Behead and curtail the ordinal of a number and leave incident.
Centrals name the muse that presided over music.

E. SUGDEN.

4.—SHAKESPEAREAN PI.

1.—"Nad berthye ghans a late."
2.—"Stewe ear het suse fo readyvist."
3.—"Ruyo speair si meco oto fliwsty mohe feebor oyu."
4.—"O terjupil who rermy ear ym stirips!"
5.—"Duren het deash ym gronts fromcenenet eb."
7.—"I liwl royu revy flithafu derefe eb."
8.—"Wonkst hotu het huyto hatt kopse ot em whistleer?"
9.—"Seel dah hes thiw reh reafth gredan gloan."
10.—"Lil od het viscere of a greyonu nam."
11.—"Sit ton rhe slags tub oyu hatt straftel reh."

When these quotations are properly spelled out, the initial letters will give the name of that play of Shakespeare's from which they are taken.

BILLY BOY.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows anything to say about the "Bog-trotters"?

ANABEL.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching us the virtues of patience and long-suffering!"

BUCKEYE JR.

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 11.

1.—Martin Van Buren.
2.—Words forming half-square across: A, to, let, army, skyey. Primals—Atlas.
3.—48 square feet. (See Chat.)
4.—"The child is father of the man."
5.—The Bo Tree is held sacred by Buddhists and planted close to every temple, attracting almost as much veneration as the statue of Buddha himself. The one in the sacred city of Anaraja-poora, Ceylon, is in all probability the oldest tree in the world of which the age can be ascertained by satisfactory historical evidence. It was planted in 288 B. C., and is invested in the estimation of the Buddhists with wonderful sanctity. It is believed to be a branch of the identical fig-tree under which Gotama Buddha reclined at Uruwelaya when he underwent his apotheosis. Its leaves are carried away as treasures by pilgrims; but it is too sacred to be touched with a knife, and therefore they are only gathered when they fall.
6.—Shakespeare wrote—
"When envy breeds unkind division,
There comes the ruin, there begins confusion."

Chat.

The solution sent by Buckeye Jr. to his problem answered today is this: 28 divided by 2 equals 14; 14 equals base and side of triangle; 10 equals hypothenuse of triangle; 14 squared, minus 10 squared, equals 48 sq. ft.

The Girls' Garden City

In the January issue of The Craftsman is an article sketching the work of Dr. Barnardo, who for many years devoted his life to the service of London waifs. At the time of his death, in 1905, nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty children were being cared for by his various agencies. This work, which, from a small beginning, has expanded to enormous proportions, includes in its institutions a girls' garden city, now numbering some sixty cottages.

The city is about half an hour from London, in a beautiful spot of rural England. The cottages are detached, each accommodating sixteen, twenty or twenty-five children, in charge of a house mother, whose sole purpose is to make the cottage homelike for them. They are allowed to have their pets, canaries, doves and cats. The children are of assorted sizes and ages, just as in the normal family. All the work of the cottage is done by the inmates, who thus constitute an independent household.

As the girls' village is an independent community, it has its own public school, with accommodations for one thousand pupils. The school is under the control of the educational department of England, subject to its inspectors and examinations, and the report of the inspectors shows that these girls compare very favorably with other children of the same age. The classes in these schools are mostly elementary, and are supplemented by the specialized schools in domestic science, so that the girls may become good cooks, laundresses and general houseworkers. Others who show any aptitude are taught millinery and dressmaking, for it is the object to make these girls self-supporting just as soon as they are ready for a place in the outside world. There is a steady demand for Dr. Barnardo's girls for household work—in fact, there is a waiting list. He was always particular, however, to place them in families where the right influence would be thrown about them, as so much depends on the start.

There is a special home provided for deformed girls who have reached young womanhood and are incapable of self-support. They mingle freely in the village life, and share its activities. The crippled and deformed boys and younger girls are distributed among the homes containing the healthy children, who help take care of them. The older children are taught consideration and gentleness for the afflicted ones. In this way the family life becomes a school of unselfishness for the children, as their sympathies go out to those who are worse off than themselves. Dr. Barnardo's faith that the needs of the village would be met, was exemplified by the gift to the village of a children's church, by a lady who desired this form of memorial to her father and mother. The church is beautifully simple, with comfortable children's pews, so that each house mother can sit with her own family and worship.

DR. BARNARDO.

PEOPLE WE DON'T KNOW

Up and down the town of Never,
In the street of By-and-bye,
Walk people you and I don't know
They wring their hands and cry.
They do not like their neighbors,
They do not like the town;
And so they fret and grumble
And wander up and down.

There's little Johnnie I-don't-care,
Sam Won't and Willie Can't;
They're very sorry to be there,
And yet the place they haunt;
For no one cares for I-don't-care,
While as for Sam and Will,
They "won't" and "can't" try hard to go,
And so—they're crying still.

I'm glad that Johnnie I-don't-care
Don't live upon our street,
I'm glad Sam Won't and Willie Can't
Aren't people whom we meet;
And the dreadful town of Never
With its street of By-and-Bye,
Is a place we do not care to see,
Now, do we, you and I?

—Estelle Latour in New England Magazine.

BENNY'S SURPRISE FOR HIS MOTHER

It was not Thanksgiving, nor Christmas, nor New Year's Day, but if you could have peeped into the little Dalzell farmhouse away up among the snowy Oregon hills on that January morning you might have believed that all the best days of the year were coming at once.

Mrs. Dalzell had been very ill for a long time. She had not been down stairs once since early in the summer. Now the doctor had said she might come down, tomorrow, the nurse had gone home to stay, and the little schoolteacher had given the Dalzell children a holiday, to welcome their dear mother "into the real world once more."

The Dalzells had just one big plain sitting room, and Dick and Johnny and Davy and Phebe and Katy — and, of course, little three-year-old Benny—were turning it into a lovely green bower to celebrate the great home day.

The children had gone early in the morning down into the sheltered canyon woods and brought up loads of shining sweet-smelling things—cedar and ferns and mountain balm and Oregon holly and snowdrop. Then they had brought in a stepladder and climbed up to festoon the walls and the pictures and the windows and the chimney space over the fireplace. They made all that green beauty look "as if it grew there," because their mother liked it that way.

Phebe and Katy had to be called in every two minutes from some mysterious delightful work in the kitchen, to see the decorations take shape, and little Benny pattered about everywhere like a little lost chicken peeping around in the midst of the happy hubbub. But he couldn't touch a hammer and he couldn't touch a tack, nor a string, nor a leaf, it seemed to him, without some one saying, "Ben-nee! Put that down! Go out to Katy, Benny!"

And when he was out in the kitchen and wanted to taste things and help mix things, Phebe said, or else Katy, or Rosetta, the hired help, "Don't, Benny! You run in to see Dicky, dear."

Everybody had something to surprise mother with — excepting Benny. Davy had put new shelves in the pantry, and Dick had planted a beautiful forest tree out by the porch where mother wanted more shade in summer, and Johnny had made a footstool for her, and father had brought her favorite tea rose in out of the frost a month ago, and now it had four exquisite roses, Katy had knit a pair of fine, warm mittens, and Phebe had learned to make bread—there were six perfect gold-brown loaves lying under snowy napkins, all sweet and fragrant, out on the kitchen table now, and you could not tell which was proudest of them, Phebe, or good Rosetta, who had taught Phebe just how to make them perfectly, all by herself.

Benny, too, had really made a surprise for mother, a little book about two inches square. He had sewed the leaves together himself, and he had printed mother's name on the outside with his little old stubby pencil, and inside he had printed a verse that he knew. The stitches were funny and zigzag; and on the last leaf there was a bright drop of blood when the needle went wrong. Benny thought mother would not mind the drop of blood every much. She would be so surprised to see a real book that her little Benny had made for her!

But the little fellow had accidently dropped this precious gift-book in the fire on that very morning, and a big yellow flame had licked it up in a second.

Benny had cried a little because it was his book for mother; but no one noticed, for every one was so hurried and busy.

"I wish I could go up stairs to mother," fretted Benny, at last, going toward the chamber door.

"No, no! You can't go up there, Benny! You'd tell things! Come right back!" said Dick sternly.

"Say, Benny," called down Davy from the top of the ladder, "there's Abner going over to the calf pasture. You run along with Abner."

"Yes, I'll run along with Abner to the calf pasture! I'll do it, Davy," Benny repeated, greatly pleased—thankful to have something to do.

A carpet of snow lay all over the upland fields, and the air was sharp, but Benny's shoes were thick and warm, and sister Phebe had tied his tippet around his little neck and put on his woolen cap and his little overcoat.

Abner was the hired man. He was going to the calf pasture to pull down an old shed which had stood so long that he was afraid its rotten timbers might crumble down and kill or hurt the calves if they happened to go in there.

"Yes, come on, Bos'n!" said Abner. "Don't they want you in the house?"

"No, they don't want me in the house, not this morning," repeated Benny. "They're all busy gettin' things ready to s'prise mother. And I dropped my book in the fire. So I can't s'prise my mother, Abner."

"Well, don't you care," said Abner. "You'll be surprise enough yourself, grown to such a big boy!"

"But I wanted to give mother something, too," insisted Benny.

It was hard work, following Abner, but Benny did not care for that. The harder it was the better he liked it. First, one little foot went down "kerchug!" in the hole Abner's foot had made; then, zigzag, the other foot went down in a big track; and sometimes Benny tumbled down bodily and made the dry snow fly all about. But he scrambled up again and laughed, and Abner said: "It won't hurt you, Bos'n—it's a dry snow!" But Abner walked very slowly much of the time, so that Benny could keep up with him. At last Benny and Abner reached the old shed. Benny stood as close as Abner would allow him to be, while Abner shoveled off the snow and loosened the old clapboards in a pile.

Three sides went down, and then Abner gave the old door-frame a knock with his hatchet. It did not fall quite at once, though it was so decayed that the blow sent a cloud of dust flying along on the snow.

Little Benny had ventured closer, and all at once he pointed eagerly to a crack near the top of the old door post.

"Wait, Abner!" he shouted, "something shines!"

Abner stood and stared at the crack.

"Well, that beats all!" he said. "Here, Benny, I'll hold you up to see."

When he was lifted up, Benny poked two little fingers into the crack, and they touched something that was alive, something that was velvet-soft, and he pulled them out again quickly.

Abner lifted Benny down, and they very carefully laid the old post on the snow, and widened the crack with his hatchet for a wedge. And there lay five beautiful butterflies with their soft, beautiful wings all folded, in the crack!

"My stars!" said Abner. "I wonder if some butterflies do sleep all winter, same as bears. Here, Benny, we'll just tie your tippet over your ears and lay the butterflies down in your cap with my handkerchief over them, and you can take them home and let them loose in the warm room, and they'll spread their wings and think it's summer. You can give them to your mother, and won't that be a surprise, though! A hatful of winter butterflies!" And Abner looked as excited as little Benny.

But in a minute or so Benny understood the beautiful thing that had happened, and he clapped his hands and jumped up and down and shouted gleefully. "Yes, won't that be a surprise, Abner!" he called.

Benny was really the happiest little boy in the world, trudging along home behind Abner, and he laid his butterflies right on the sweet tea-roses in the sunny window, and there they did spread their wings and flutter, as if they thought, "Isn't this a delightful world!"

When Mrs. Dalzell came down stairs at last in her soft pretty white shawl you should have seen how delighted she was with all the "surprises;" and she declared, and everybody declared, that Benny's surprise was really the most charming of all. And every minute or two Benny cried, "See, mother! See them flutter! They're my s'prises for you, mother!"

The Dalzells were all so happy that it seemed as if they could not be any happier, until late in the afternoon they suddenly heard sleighbells, and the next minute in rushed their dear little teacher. Her face looked like some rosy flower above the children's heads as they all hugged her at once, while she said, half laughing and half crying, "Oh, my dear Mrs. Dalzell, I did so want to see you down stairs—I couldn't wait! And oh, how lovely this room is; how woodsy it smells—and butterflies—butterflies—why, they're hibernating butterflies!"

"Yes, they's hibernating butterflies!" said little Benny slowly after her. "They's my s'prises for mother!"—Lucia Chase Bell in Little Folks.

BENNY'S SURPRISE WAS REALLY THE MOST CHARMING OF ALL.

An American Girl in a Harem

Mrs. M. A. Flatbush, of Philadelphia, wife of the pastor of the Mascher street Universalist church, while in Turkey recently—a country which she has visited twenty times and more—enjoyed the rare experience of being admitted to the luxurious harem of a wealthy official, writes Grace Haughton in Human Life for January.

"The first thing to do," said Mrs. Flatbush, "if one wishes to see the inside of a harem, is a secure a permit, or, as foreigners like to call it, an invitation. Knowing that we would be welcomed to the home of the official our whole party went there in carriages. I sent in my card by the servant at the door and it was carried to the first wife, who is really the head of the household. By and by word was sent back by the servants to admit us and we were brought into a reception room.

"Our party consisted only of women, as, of course, no men are allowed to enter the harems. In some homes eunuchs are employed to take charge, but only female servants were used in this home. While we were admiring the beautiful furniture, the coverings of which were of silk, heavily embroidered, the official's wives came in to meet us. There were nine of them, and they ranged from a woman apparently fifty years old to the last wife, a beautiful dark girl of sixteen. They were dressed in the loose, flowing robes of their country, the lower part of the costume consisting of the wide trousers gathered at the ankle. The trousers were so full, however, as to have almost the appearance of skirts.

"Our clothes at once attracted the attention of the women, as we were, I believe, the first party of foreigners they had ever really come in contact

MRS. M. A. FLATBUSH.

with, although they must have seen others as they passed through the streets in their closed carriages.

"They took off our hats and examined them curiously, and we had to explain how all our garments were made and worn. Any piece of jewelry at once caught their attention, and in return they showed us their ornaments, many of them of great value.

"Through an interpreter, a lady I had remembered to take with us, we conversed quite freely and pleasantly. It is the custom whenever foreigners call on the native women, to take them presents, and we had come prepared in this respect. We gave them beautiful flowers, bright-colored ribbons and other gay presents we knew women would like to have, for feminine likes in regard to pretty things seem to be the same the world over. Our gifts made them happy and they treated us with the greatest courtesy.

"It is the Turkish custom to offer every one cigarets, and of course they were presented to us. We all took one, for to have refused would have been a serious breach of etiquette. We were also asked to smoke the naghlich, a kind of pipe where the smoke is drawn through a glass bowl filled with water into the mouth by means of a long rubber tube. The Turkish women divide their time between their needlework and the naghlich, or 'hubble-bubble,' as the English call it. We declined the treat, saying we much preferred the cigarets, which made excellent souvenirs anyway.

"One of the wives, a beautiful Caucasian woman, could speak French fluently, and this made our visit more interesting, as several of the party could thus talk to her. She invited us to go over the house and pointed out all rooms, including the dining rooms of the wives and also of the master of the house. This latter room was fixed up so that the husband might entertain a great many of his friends at once. All of the wives never gather with him in the dining room, however, as Turkish custom decrees that not more than one wife shall share the husband's meal at a time with him.

"Just as we were leaving the harem, the Caucasian woman took me to one side and asked confidentially if I knew some beautiful girl who would likely suit her husband, as he desired another wife. I told her I had seen so few Turkish woman I could not make a selection, and that I feared no American girl would be the tenth wife.

"Girls in Turkey are married very young—between twelve and fifteen being the usual ages. The girl who is not married by the time she is sixteen is looked upon with wonder. In our party were two girls, each a little over twenty. The inmates of the harem discovered they were not married and were surprised beyond utterance. 'Why, how old are you?' they inquired, and when told the girls' age they could not understand how such a thing as a girl living to be twenty years old without being married could come to pass."

FREE

To introduce our up-to-date jewelry we will give away, absolutely free, this handsome Perfumed Lucky Charm, the latest novelty. Send your name and address to-day and we will forward it to you at once without expense to you. Wear one and be in luck all the time. Address,

MILFORD JEWELRY CO.,
Dept. 890, Milford, Conn.

$4.95

GENUINE DUEBER

STEM WIND STEM SET

THE LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL

Stamped 23 JEWELED ADJUSTED It's a watch that is appropriate and a perfect timekeeper as well. Equals in appearance the premier 23 jeweled watches that sell for $25.00 to $50.00. Dueber Dust proof screw solid dial case, guaranteed for 25 years both watch and works. Fitted with genuine ruby jewels adjusted to temperature, isochronism and positions. Stamped 23 jeweled adjusted.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. Our style does not send it to us with your letter, post office and express office address and we will send the watch to you by express for examination. You examine it at your express office and if as represented and pay express agent our bargain sale price $4.95, and express charges and it is yours. Order to-day as this advertisement will positively not appear again.

GET H. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago

"THE HOUSE OF JUSTICE"

Persia to Have a Constitutional Government.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—A constitutional government for Persia, according to advices from Teheran received here, is to be the outcome of the sudden exodus of a thousand merchants and Mullah priests from the Persian capital, as a protest against the Shah's government. The insurgents proceeded to the village of Shah-Abd-Ul-Azim, where the Shah presided over a representative assembly elected by the Mullahs, merchants and land owners.

The assembly will be called the "House of Justice" and exercise administrative and legislative powers. The equality of all before the law will be proclaimed. It is expected that the assembly will demand the dismissal of M. J. Naus, the Belgian minister of customs and posts, and the Belgian employes of the customs.

NO EXPLANATION GIVEN

Venezuelan Minister Says Taigny Was Caught in Trap.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Jan. 22.—Advices received here today say that the dean of the diplomatic corps at Caracas, the Belgian charge d'affaires, has conferred with Senor Ybarra, the Venezuelan foreign minister on the incident attending the embarkation of former French charge d'affaires, M. Taigny, on board the French steamer Martinique off Laguira, January 14.

The Belgian official pointed out that the diplomatic corps considered M. Taigny to be a member of the corps until removed by his government, and asked the foreign minister for an explanation of the position of the members of the corps. Senor Ybarra evaded the request, and treated the Taigny incident lightly, remarking that M. Taigny had "allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap."

VENEZUELA GETS BUSY

Ports Being Garrisoned and Troops Given Supplies.

Willemstadt, Island of Curaco, Jan. 20.—The Venezuelan government is actively engaged in garrisoning the ports of the republic and in furnishing the troops with supplies.

According to the advices received here the general public in Venezuela received the news of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France with the utmost indifference, but diplomatic circles at Caracas are indignant at the action of the Venezuelan government in not allowing M. Taigny, the retiring French charge d'affairs, to return to the shore, after he had gone on board the French line steamer Martinique at LaGuaira, January 14, in order to obtain his correspondence.

The Venezuelan government is considering a project for laying a cable between LaGuaira and Porto Rico.

20 POLICEMEN WOUNDED

Berlin Has a Demonstration Against New Election Law.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The demonstrations at Hamburg yesterday against the proposed new election law, assumed a more serious aspect last night,than indicated in previous dispatches. A barricade was erected in one of the streets leading to the fish market and the police were firmly resisted until midnight. In attempting to disperse the rioters, the latter opened fire with every kind of weapons and about twenty policemen were wounded, one of whom has since died.

The demonstrations are mainly organized by Socialists and are intended as a protest against the proposed election law, which partly disfranchises the poorer classes.

SIX ANARCHISTS EXECUTED

Jewish Revolutionists Are Put to Death.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Jan. 18.—Six Jews, members of the local Anarchists' committee, who were tried by court-martial and condemned to death, were executed today in the court yard of the Warsaw citadel. They were arrested a fortnight ago charged with engaging in the revolutionary propaganda, manufacturing bombs and extorting money.

FALLERIES IS ELECTED

New President of France Is Chosen.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Falleries was today elected president of France. The vote was: M. Fallieres, 449; M. Doumer, 371.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY BOMB.

Odessa, Jan. 19.—The populace has been terror stricken by an order issued by the governor general that all the pupils of the high schools must resume their studies January 23, and that the penalty for disobedience or incitement to disobedience will be exile to Siberia.

A bomb thrown at a policeman this afternoon in the crowded Alexander prospect killed five persons.

TREATY IS CONCLUDED.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 19.—W. L. Fiske has been appointed Peruvian consul at Chicago. An extradition treaty between Peru and Great Britain has been concluded.

DEAFNESS CURED

Wonderful New Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises.

At last after years of study and research, the wonderful nature forces have been harnessed together and **Deafness can be cured.** If I did not know positively that my method could cure I would not allow my name to be connected with this treatment. My standing is such that I cannot afford to misrepresent or distort the facts. I know what this treatment will do and what it has done and can safely say, "It is the greatest, grandest and simplest in the world today." It seems to make no difference with this cure as to age, how long standing or deep seated the deafness is, its cures are permanent. Test your hearing with a watch. If you do not hear it five feet away, you are deaf. Write me giving age, sex, cause, how long deaf, if you have Catarrh, Rheumatism, or Nervous trouble, and if you hear better in noisy places, and all particulars bearing on your case, and I will give you my truthful opinion as to whether your case is curable or not. I give an absolutely scientific opinion with a full explanation of your case and a Booklet on Deafness and Head Noises free without charge. The advice contained in this book has been the means of saving the hearing of hundreds of people. Write today to the discoverer, Guy Clifford Powell, M. D., 1220 Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., for free information including his valuable free book.

TO USE HARSH LANGUAGE

Socialists in Berlin to Talk Against New Election Law.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The Socialist meetings to protest against the Prussian election law are giving the authorities greater concern owing to the excesses at Hamburg. Ninety-three meetings have been caled in Berlin and its suburbs and will be addressed by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and other members of the Reichstag.

It is stated that the speakers have been instructed by the Socialist executive committee, to use the sharpest language possible, in order to cause the police to disband the meeting, this being

HERR BEBEL.

regarded as excellent propaganda material for the Socialists.

The military and police are making extensive preparations for tomorrow, when the Russian "Red Sunday" of January 22 last will be celebrated. The officers are rejecting all invitations for this evening and tomorrow, having received orders to report at 9 o'clock this evening for twenty-four hours' duty.

The police president has issued a proclamation which today is placarded everywhere, warning the people against assembling out of idle curiosity about the places where meetings are to be held, since any riotous demonstrations "will be suppressed with the extreme measures admissible under the laws," and "under the circumstances innocent persons might suffer harm to life and health."

The Vorwaerts, organ of the Socialists, ironically thanks the police presidents for assisting in giving emphasis to the demonstrations.

LIBERALS STILL WINNING

Unionists Have 111; Laborites, 37; Nationalists, 78; Liberals, 249.

London, Jan. 20.—The election slaughter of the Unionists proceeds unabated. Out of 41 returns this morning, the Liberals take 41 seats, of which 12 were captured from the Unionists, including Woodstock, where the Marlborough influence did not suffice to stem the anti-conservative flood.

Among the Unionists who lost their seats is Sir William Hart-Dyke, Conservative, former member of the Dartford division of Kent, who was president of the council from 1887 to 1892.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur H. Lee, Conservative, former civil lord of the admiralty, who was British military attache at Washington, and later attache with the American army during the Spanish-American war, has been re-elected for the south or Farsham division of Hampshire, by a greatly reduced majority.

The totals to date are: Liberals, 249; Unionists, 111; Irish Nationalist, 78; Laborites, 87.

FIFTY DEAD OR WOUNDED

Armenians Perpetrate Horrible Atrocities at Agdam.

Elizabethpol, Transcaucasia, Jan. 20.—A courier arrived here today from Agdam with dispatches describing the repeated attempts made by the authorities to get a convoy of provisions to the starving and beleaguered Mohammedans of Shusha, Transcaucasia.

The convoy set out three times with a strong escort of troops, Mohammedan volunteers and auxiliaries, but was intercepted by the Armenians holding the mountain passes. The whole district around Agdam is guarded by Armenians and others, who are perpetrating horrible atrocities, not giving any quarter to the wounded or to women or children.

The Mohammedans are greatly enraged at the attack made on the celebrated shrine of Karapirim. After a savage conflict the Armenian attackers broke and fled, leaving fifty dead or wounded.

HAVING STRENUOUS TIME

Chinese Commissioners Kept on th Go in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The imperial Chinese commissioners, Tuen Fang and Fai Hun Tze, entered promptly upon the program outlined for their second day in Chicago, notwithstanding the fact that both of them were somewhat fatigued after their strenuous day of yesterday, in the course of which they visited several public institutions, held receptions, were entertained at dinner and lunch, and received a great number of their own countrymen who called during the day to pay their respects.

The program for the second day included a visit to the stock yards in the morning and a visit to the plant of the McCormick Harvester company in the afternoon. Tonight a banquet will be tendered them at the Auditorium.

INCONSISTENCY OF POWERS

Mohammed El Torres Suggests a Conference Upon Russia.

Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 17.—In a conversation today Mohammed El Torres used the following expressive sentence as indicating the inconsistency of the powers:

"Why don't they hold a conference upon Russia and establish order there?"

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

Wireless Telegraphy Used Over 3,000 Miles.

Portland, Me., Jan. 18.—Officials at the government wireless telegraph station at Cape Elizabeth announced yesterday afternoon that they were in communication with one of the tugs accompanying the drydock "Dewey" at 7:35 o'clock last Monday night. The drydock was then 2,226 miles off Cape Hatteras and moving 4½ knots an hour. It was more than 3,000 miles from the local station.

The officials say that this breaks all records for long distance for wireless telegraph in this country, the best previous showing having been the receipt of a message at Colon, Panama, from a distance of 2,600 miles.

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

Washington, Jan. 19.—According to information received at the Japanese embassy here, the northern provinces of Japan are suffering from a severe famine, which only the quickest relief will be able to check.

RED SUNDAY WAS QUIET

No Disorder at Socialist Meeting in Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The Socialist meetings held here yesterday, passed off with complete quiet. The halls, which were filled to overflowing, were closed by the police half an hour before the speaking commenced. Strong resolutions of sympathy with the Russian revolutionists were passed and protests against the present tripartite suffrage system in Prussia were adopted.

The police had taken extraordinary precautions to prevent breaches of the peace. Extra forces of policemen occupied rooms adjacent to the halls where meetings were held and were in readiness to act on a moment's notice. They had also prohibited access to the galleries of the halls for the reason that in case of an outbreak, it would be difficult to dislodge the rioters who would have the advantage of firing on the police from above.

The speakers urged the crowds to retire from the halls in an orderly manner and to go quietly to their homes. This advice was obeyed to the letter. There was no attempt made at street demonstrations.

REBS WEARING MOURNING

St. Petersburg Soldiers Exercising Vigilance.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—11:50 a. m.—The frequent patrols in all the streets this morning are marching at wide intervals in "bomb formation."

This is almost the only indication that today is the anniversary of "Red Sunday." The stores are all open and the ordinary life of the city is proceeding as usual.

Up to 11 o'clock no trouble of any kind had been reported. Bands of workmen were encountered occasionally, proceeding from one factory region to another, sometimes chanting a revolutionary chorus but otherwise they were orderly. The authorities, fearing a student's demonstration at their favorite rallying place, in front of the Kazan cathedral, posted a heavy force of Cossacks and mounted gendarmies in the court yards of the neighboring buildings and patrolled that section with especial vigilance.

The streets were crowded with people attending to their ordinary occupations, but many of them wore bands of crape on their arms, silent signs of sympathy with the revolutionary cause.

"REBS" AT WORK AGAIN

Condemning and Executing Persons Who Assist Soldiers.

Revels, Esthonia, Jan. 20.—The members of the "temporary government" were arrested last night, including a lawyer, M. Paska, who is the candidate of the Esthonian party for election to the national assembly.

Revolutionists are reappearing in the districts, from which the troops have been withdrawn, and are condemning and executing persons who extended hospitality or assistance to the soldiers.

FRANCE SEEKING ADVICE

Ambassador Jusserand in Conference at Washington.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The apparent hesitation in France's decision, relative to Venezuela, appears to be prompted by the desire not to begin active measures, without first taking the advice of the authorities at Washington.

For this purpose, Ambassador Jusserand has been fully instructed regarding his government's point of view, which he is laying before the American government. The officials here agree that France's action is somewhat hampered owing to Venezuela's peculiar situation, the foreign claims upon the customs being regarded as placing a blockade almost out of the question.

It is feared that if France stopped commerce with the exterior, President Castro would immediately seize this as a pretext for refusing to comply with Venezuela's obligations towards other nations.

It is admitted that preparations are going on for reinforcing the French squadron, but the object of this step is still undefined. This much is regarded as certain—France's next move will depend on the result of M. Jusserand's conferences at Washington.

TAINTED MONEY NEEDED

Taint Removed by Giving It to Universities.

Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 20.—Services under the auspices of the assembly of divinity schools of Berkeley were held yesterday in memory of W. R. Harper, late president of the University of Chicago.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the state university, delivered an eulogy of President Harper in the course of which, in referring to John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the Chicago university, he declared a wish that "there might be more tainted money in the world which could be brought to such good use and be removed from its taint."

The death of President Harper, so the speaker believed, will recall to John D. Rockefeller his promises to the University of Chicago, and may bring about even greater opportunities for accomplishing results there.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Eighteen Men Met Death—Blast Ignites Dust.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 19.—Eighteen men are believed to have been killed in a terrific explosion in one of the mines of the Detroit and Kanawha Coal company on Paint Creek, this county, 25 miles from here.

The cause of the explosion is not yet fully determined, but it is believed that a blast ignited the dust which accumulates in the mines.

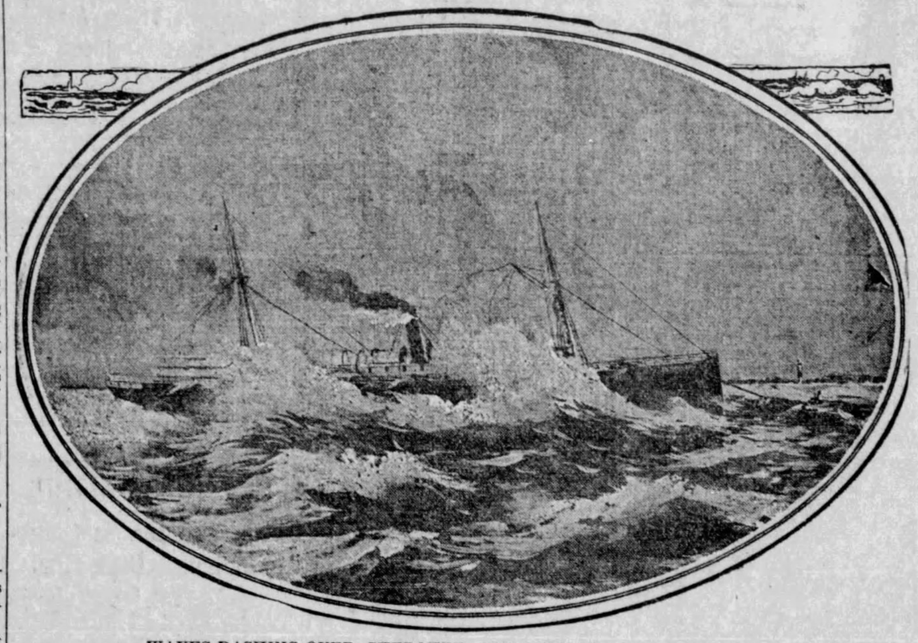
All of the eighteen bodies have been recovered from the Detroit mines on Paint Creek, the scene of the dust explosion yesterday. The men, except one, were found at their places of work, showing that the explosion came without warning. The fartherest man in the mine was 1,200 feet from the entrance. The condition of the bodies shows that death came to most of them from suffocation. Seven were married and leave families.

FORGED BONDS, $1,135,000

Twelve Banks Hold Bogus Paper Put Out by Prior.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 19.—The bankers' committee having in charge the investigation into the affairs of the failed brokerage firm of Denison Prior & Co. has definitely fixed the amount of forged bonds put out by the late L. W. Prior at $1,135,000. The issues, as heretofore stated, are confined to Canton, O., water works extension bonds; Alpena, Mich., water works bonds, and South Sharon, Pa., improvement bonds. It is stated that practically all of the forged bonds have been traced and are held by twelve different banking institutions, none of them being Cleveland concerns. It has been found that no stock certificates were forged. As previously indicated, the total liabilities of the firm will not exceed $3,000,000, and the assets remain at $1,500,000. The unprotected creditors, it is stated, will receive about 25 cents on the dollar.

Story of Heroism of Wreck of the Cherokee



WAVES DASHING OVER CHEROKEE, AGROUND OFF ATLANTIC CITY.

New York, Jan. 22.—While the Clyde liner Cherokee lies doomed to destruction in the sands of Brigantine Shoals, off Atlantic City, preparations are being made here to honor the heroes of the disaster who risked life and limb to save fellow men and women. The story of the heroic rescues by the fishing smack men under

CAPT. CASTO.

Captain Casto and of the bravery of the stewardess, Mrs. Alice E. Palmer, each of whom saved several lives, have been heralded from coast to coast as among the bravest deeds in the annals of heroism at sea.

Seldom has a body of men like those under Captain Casto voluntarily braved greater peril for the purpose of rescuing others. Through a trough of raging, swirling green water that threatened to engulf any kind of a craft which ventured to defy it, the little fishing smack commanded by Captain Casto was forced time and again until those who had given up hope on the Cherokee were placed safely on the land.

Mrs. Palmer's attitude since her arrival in this city has been one of extreme modesty, and at all time she has disclaimed any right to be called a heroine. In fact, she says it is her wish that Captain Casto and his men receive all the praise, as they rescued her life, with the others on board.

To those who were among the passengers on the wrecked steamship, however, the stewardess is a most exceptional woman and deserving of the gratitude of everybody on board. Cool in the face of extreme danger, she went among the women and comforted them, even when all hope seemed to have disappeared. It is creditably said that if it had not been for her presence on board the frantic excitement among the passengers would have caused the wildest disorder.

It has remained for the wreck of the Cherokee to bring forth to the public eye the remarkable record of heroism credited to Captain Casto.

He rescued in December, 1900, the crew of the Rosie, a ferryboat, which struck the shoals on her way from New York to Philadelphia. Casto went out in the Alberta when the coast guards had failed, took off the crew and towed the boat into the inlet.

He escaped with his vessel in the hurricane that destroyed the Red Dragon in September, 1902, and by good judgment made his way before the storm into Delaware Breakwater after picking up six men from a dory. All hope of Casto's return had been abandoned when he reported himself safe.

He forced his way out of the inlet in a terrific storm in the winter of 1903 and boarded the schooner Mary Morse, to find the crew had taken to small boats. Casto followed, picked them up and then took possession of the schooner.

He picked up Capt. Martin Hilton, of the sloop Martindale, which had been carried fifty miles off shore, when men in yawls had been swept away from the smack by a sudden gale. The men were saved, and Hilton had been given up as lost until Casto found him. Casto called for volunteers, and with three men took

MRS PALMER.

charge of the sloop and brought her into port.

Casto was the first man to reach the burning barge Baker, a few weeks ago, when it was feared that there were several persons aboard the doomed craft. A fierce gale was blowing, but Casto did not hesitate to go out to the barge.

FIGHT AT AN ELECTION

Several Killed and Wounded in Italian Zone.

Rome, Jan. 20.—A despatch from Canea, Crete, says that grave disorders have taken place in the Italian zone. At Giorgiopolis the partisans of the government entered a hall, where voting for the administrative elections was in progress, and tried to break the ballot boxes. Italian soldiers who were in the hall fired, killing two and wounding seven, but the rioters being reinforced the soldiers were compelled to retire.

At Vannos, there was an encounter between troops and rioters, in which two persons were killed and several wounded. Similar disturbances are reported from other parts of the island.

BIG WEALTH IN MOROCCO

Mines and Forests of Great and Untold Value.

Algeciras, Jan. 22.—The American delegates to the Moroccan conference, as the results of talks with others of the envoys, have become impressed with the undeveloped wealth of Morocco, and the opportunities it affords for American enterprises.

Wonderful stories are told of coal deposits within an hour's ride of Tangier, of untouched forests of cork trees near at hand, and of gold fields in the Atlas mountains. The Moors continue to work on a small scale the copper veins opened by the Romans, but mining engineers, who have scarcely dared turn a stone for fear of the natives, aver that not only copper but tin and iron mines exist which are equal to the best mines of Spain.

SEVEN STRIKERS KILLED

Forty Wounded in Conflict at Nandorhegy.

Buda Pest, Hungary, Jan. 22.—Seven striking iron workers were killed today and forty were wounded in a conflict with gendarmes at Nandorhegy. The strikers attacked ten gendarmes sent to maintain order.

BLOODSHED AT WARSAW

Gas Explosion Injures Eight—Much Excitement.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Jan. 22.—The anniversary of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg is being observed here today by a strike of the employes of the factories, which has already been marked by bloodshed.

A detachment of infantry fired on a number of Socialists who were compelling shopkeepers of the Withowski market to close their establishments. Two men were fatally wounded and others were slightly injured.

A gas explosion, the cause of which has not been explained, today destroyed a wing of Count Zamoyski's residence, seriously injuring eight of the occupants.

Infantry patrols are compelling the shopkeepers to keep their stores open. The governor has warned the employes of the newspapers that if they strike today, the papers will be suspended tomorrow.

CREW OF 300 PERISH

Disastrous Explosion on Board Bulgarian Turret Ship.

Rio Janerio, Brazil, Jan. 22. — The Brazilian turret ship Aquidaban has been sunk at Port Jacarepagua, south of Rio Janerio, as the result of an explosion on board. It is reported that 300 of her crew perished, and that only one officer was saved.

The Aquidaban was of 4,950 tons displacement and 6,200 horsepower. She was built in England in 1885 at a cost of $1,725,000. The armament consisted of four 9.4-inch guns, four 5.5-inch guns, and a number of smaller guns. She had five torpedo tubes. Her crew numbered 350 officers and men.

WILL CONSIDER REFORMS

Emperor Nicholas Calls a Church Council Conference.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—The invitation of Emperor Nicholas to the Metropolitan Antonius, president of the holy synod, to convene an extraordinary church council to consider reforms in the organization of the national church, the first conference of the kind since the patriarchate of Nikon in 1654, and the emperor's determination to call it, may signify the restoration of the apostolic control of the Russia Greek church and the downfall of the secular authority and bureaucratic restrictions brought about by M. Pobedonostseff.

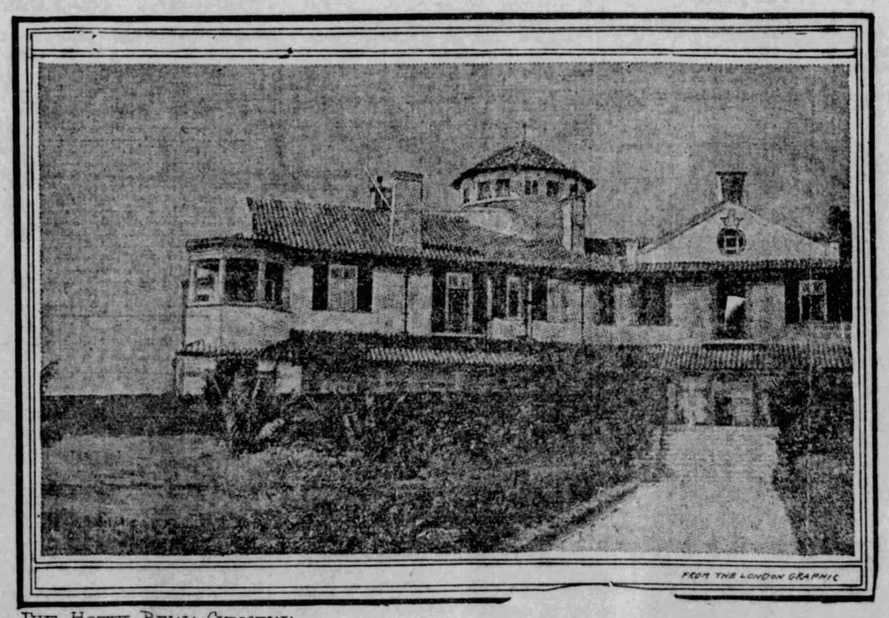
TROUBLE IS EXPECTED

Air of Amiability Among Delegates Rapidly Assuming a Cloudy Appearance.

Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 20.—Behind the screen of amiability that envelops the relations of the envoys of the powers to the Moroccan conference, a rising feeling of distrust is observable, due seemingly to the unwillingness of both France and Germany to define their positions beyond reaffirming, now somewhat wearisomely, their adherence to the open door, the sovereignity of the sultan and the integrity of his territories.

The French delegates in all their conversational reconnaissances with their opponents, have been unable to learn precisely what is the position of Germany nor apparently have the German representatives been able to ascertain the joint intentions of France and Great Britain.

Extreme caution and lack of confidence have begun to destroy the favorable atmosphere for negotiation, which was created by the courtesies and assurances of the first days. There is a feeling among the ambassadors of the less interested powers, that trouble is in sight. The Moroccan delegates have become conscious of this and take satisfaction therefrom.



FROM THE LONDON GRAPHIC

THE HOTEL REINA CHRISTINA

WHERE DELEGATES ARE ENTERTAINED.

ROOSEVELT MAY RUN

If Campaign of Abuse Is Kept Up.

"Some day the people will wake up to the fact that the United States senate is an antiquated body that was created by the founders of the republic as a check, because they feared the people were really unable to govern themselves without supervision of the monied class. The body has come to be a reproach to the country. If it continues to be the obstructive body it now is, the people will surely wipe it out of existence. Aroused public opinion can accomplish anything."

Jacob A. Riis said this to The Blade in speaking of the fight being made by President Roosevelt for the passage of his railroad rate bill. "The President is really leading a war of the people against the illegitimate use of the power of wealth—a war that, though peaceful, is as stupendous in importance as was the revolution or the civil war. And if this congress does not give the President what he is asking for in remediable legislation, Roosevelt will continue the fight by whatever means he may consider best. He is bound to win because the people are with him."

This was a suggestion that the President might accept a renomination, and, coming from the President's most intimate personal friend, was significant.

"The President does not want a renomination," said Mr. Riis, "but the people might decide to nominate him. Parties would not count. If the people wanted him again he would be elected. The next congressional election will show how the people feel on the railroad rate bill question."

ANTE-NUPTIAL CONTRACT

Mrs. Marshall Field Gets Only $2,000,000.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Marshall Field received $2,000,000 from Mr. Field at the time of their marriage last September and consequently she will have only a small share in the estate left by the great merchant who died Tuesday afternoon.

This is the statement made in New York on apparently trustworthy testimony. An American consular agent in Switzerland is the authority given for the story. Before this man, it is said, Mr. Field drew up an antenuptial contract with Mrs. Caton by which the latter surrendered her dower rights in consideration of $2,000,000 made over to her then and there.

The arrangement is said to have been made solely at the desire of Mr. Field. The great merchant wished to have his wife share in his fortune, yet he did not feel that it would be right to take away from his blood relatives so large a part of his estate as one-third. He further was influenced by the fact that Mrs. Field is a rich woman in her own right. She is a daughter of one of the founders of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and with her sister, Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, she owns a large interest in that firm.

The settlement between Mr. and Mrs. Field was made while they were in Switzerland previous to their wedding in London on September 5.

Mrs. Field, or Mrs. Caton, as she then was, left Chicago for Europe in July, and Mr. Field followed her soon

MRS MARSHALL FIELD.

afterward. Just previous to their departure they spent a Sunday at the old Caton Place, at Ottawa, Ill., having among the guests, Rev. John A. Morrison, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. The presence of the minister gave rise to the report that Mr. Field and Mrs. Caton had been married, but this was formally denied.

It is believed by friends of the Field family that Stanley Field will come in for a large share of the estate of the merchant, as he is the only one of the younger generation who has kept up work in the big dry goods house. Marshall Field, Jr., withdrew from commercial life many years before his death last fall, and Philip James, a nephew, was forced by ill health to give up his desk in the retail store. Stanley Field, however, has kept hard at work ever since he was summoned from England, where he had been engaged in helping his father run the English branch of Marshall Field & Co.

Whether or not Mr. Field leaves a great deal to Stanley Field, it is considered certain that the latter will be executor and trustee for Marshal Field III. Others who are expected to share in the estate to a considerable degree are Mrs. Henry F. Dibblee, Mr. Field's favorite sister, and his four nieces, Mrs. John C. King, Mrs. A. A. Sprague II., Mrs. Preston Gibson and Mrs. Thomas Lindsey. Mr. Field's other sister, Mrs. L. D. James, also is expected to be provided for liberally.

BRYAN TO VISIT INDIA

Phillipine Visit Was Interesting and Instructive.

Sandakan, Borneo, via Manila, Jan. 18.—After leaving the Philippine Islands on his way to visit India, W. J. Bryan made the statement to The Associated Press:

"My visit to the Philippines has been very interesting and instructive, and I appreciate the facilities afforded me by the civil and military authorities for a thorough investigation of the Philippines. This has enabled me to collect much knowledge which I hope to use for the benefit of both the American people and the Filipinos.

"The promise given by the rising generation of the natives to use the English language, surpasses my expectations more than anything else.

"My views regarding the independence of the islands have not changed."

GREAT BRITAIN ELECTION.

London, Jan. 22.—Belated returns of Saturday's elections further increased the Liberal lead. Out of 12 results announced this morning five are Liberal gains. The total now are: Liberals, 265; Unionists, 116; Irish Nationalists, 78; Laborites, 41.

ALL TRAFFIC DELAYED

Telegraphic Communication Seriously Hampered.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—A blanket of sleet two inches thick covered the ground this morning, with a temperature at 16 above and a fine sleet blowing.

Street car traffic was badly hampered and railroad traffic was delayed. Telegraphic communication with Chicago and points east of St. Louis was very poor early in the morning, when suddenly it ceased at 8 o'clock, and three hours later had not been resumed.

At the telegraph offices it was stated that communication was being effected east of here in a roundabout fashion, but that the service was badly interfered with on account of the sleet-covered wires. West of St. Louis telegraphic communication was established with some little interference.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 22.—St. Joseph is in the grip of a blizzard. The mercury has dropped nearly fifty degrees in 48 hours.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 22.—This was the second coldest morning of the season in eastern Nebraska, the mercury registering one degree above zero at 7 o'clock. Throughout the night there was a hard wind with but little snow.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22.—From 45 above zero, one of the warmest January days in history, the mercury dropped last night to zero all over Iowa. Wind accompanied the cold wave, damaging telegraph and telephone lines.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 22.—A cold wave, accompanied by snow, is sweeping over north Texas today. The thermometer registered 23. Trains are delayed and all communication is interrupted.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—12:30 p. m.—One of the most severe snow and sleet storms which this city has experienced in many years has practically isolated it from the outside world. The storm is most severe within a belt, a radius of which is 60 miles.

Almost all telegraphic service has been destroyed. Electric, elevated and surface transportation is about discontinued and the cable lines are operating only with greatest difficulty. The railroads are greatly handicapped and all arriving trains are hours behind time. A heavy gale prevails and snow and sleet are falling without cessation.

PANIC IN NEGRO CHURCH

Seventeen Persons Killed and Two Score Injured.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Seventeen persons were killed and two score injured in a panic following the cry of "fire" last night in St. Paul's colored Baptist church on the west side of Eighth street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue.

A defective flue set fire to the chimney, causing smoke to issue through the crevices in the floor near the pulpit. The room was well filled at the time, and the cry of "fire," coupled with the sight of the smoke, threw the congregation into a panic.

A wild rush was made for the stairs, despite the efforts of Rev. E. W. Johnson, the pastor, to allay the fears of the frenzied people. All wanted to get out at once, and men, women and children alike were knocked down and trampled upon by those pushing from behind. The stairway to the first floor had one sharp turn in it and the frightened people became so tightly wedged in the bend of the stairs that the frail wooden bannister gave way, precipitating many to the first floor.

The crash and the screams of the women and children added to the frenzy of those above. They did not stop in their onward rush to get out. Notwithstanding the wide open doors on the first flood leading to the street, the crush was so great that seventeen persons had the life stamped out of them before the panic was ended.

A general alarm was sent in for ambulances, firemen and policemen. In the meantime the greatest confusion reigned. Men and women ran about the streets calling for missed loved ones. A great crowd gathered and the work of rescue was promptly started. Dead and injured were quickly taken to hospitals and nearby houses.

The fire was only trifling, the flames being extinguished before the firemen arrived.

There were no additional deaths during the night. The total number of dead reported today by the various hospitals is seventeen. The two score of injured which were taken to the hospitals last night have, with the exception of four persons, returned to their homes. None of those hurt is in a serious condition, the injuries consisting mainly of contusions of the limbs and lacerations of the head.

BUSINESS METHODS NOW

Dowie's Ways Are Repudiated in Zion City.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—There is a crisis in Zion City affairs. The triumvirate of "deacons" whom Dowie left in charge while he basked in the sunshine of Jamaica has "thrown" him.

JOHN ALEX DOWIE

They issued a notice to creditors that business methods, instead of Dowie methods, would prevail in the future in Zion City. They repudiated Dowie in business, and when he returns they assert his activity will be confined to religious matters.

Dowie has sent a cipher cable from Port Antonio ordering the removal of one of the "deacons." He refuses to be removed. They are sticking together and say Dowie is the one who is removed. The "deacons" are Barnes, Speicher and Granger. On promise of a business administration the foreclosure proceedings against Zion were postponed.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CAREER OF AN OHIO BOY

Seaton, Discredited in This State, Tackled New York.

New York, Jan. 20.—If there is one thing more apparent than another it is the absolute greenness and rawness of the average New York business man when it comes to a matter of business. In fact it is about time that the comic opera and joke books were revised and the "come on" was pictured as a denizen from New York rather than a farmer from the country.

This has been forcibly illustrated in

C. A. SEATON.

connection with the career of Charles Augustus Seaton, who has succeeded in startling Wall street in connection with his schemes for plotting to rob investors of millions by floating bogus stock certificates of the Norfolk & Western railroad. It is only a few months since some nervy railroad men from Houston, Tex., had Seaton hauled up in court for promising to secure them financial assistance for a railway that they were planning between Galveston and Houston. The average New York banker or promoter would never have had a man like Seaton arrested under the circumstances, preferring not to let the general public know that he had been "stung" and not caring to confess that his propositions were in need of the ready money that Seaton promised to find. But with the men from Texas justice was apparently of more value than the mere matter of the money and Seaton was accordingly placed under arrest.

Now in an Ohio or Texas town, after charges of swindling had been preferred against him, it would be difficult for any man without capital to get on his feet again. But New York city is filled with men who live on their wits and names, and indictments and all that sort of thing do not count for much. A man can be under indictment here in New York city and if he has money enough to pay for lawyers as a general thing he does not need to worry much. At least the indictment need not hurt his business.

It would have been supposed that Seaton would have found it difficult to lay hands on the ready money or establish credit, or do anything in the world of business or finance. But he kept right on with his operations and a short time afterwards he was haled into court on one of the meanest of charges—that of filching $100 and $200 sums from poor girls who applied to him for positions as typewriters. But now he has risen from the petit larceny class of inconspicuous culprits to the dignity of high financier of the underworld—a "swell crook," in the language of his class—a man with sufficient brains to carry to a successful issue a conspiracy to at least forge stock certificates to the amount of $4,000,000. Though he has apparently not succeeded in placing many of these certificates, Seaton, as he languishes behind penitentiary walls—for go there now he surely will, for he has aroused Wall street and the banking interests of the city—as he languishes behind prison walls in the future he can smile and know that he has had the supreme satisfaction of causing a ransacking of securities such as has not been seen in many years. For the Seaton forgeries, as well as those of Prior in Cleveland, have caused a suspicion among all classes of investors that their own cherished stocks may be forged in the same way and hence be worthless.

Plymouth, O., saw the beginnings of this remarkable young man of only thirty-three. When a man is down it is generally proper to say almost anything against him and there are some who would now accuse Seaton of murder if such a thing were possible. It is remembered that his father, a well-to-do Ohio farmer, who doted on his boy and sent him to college, could not get along with him because the younger man cared more for wine, women and song than for churches and that sort of a thing. One day Seaton and his father went out to shoot muskrats. The old man sustained a shot in the abdomen and died. Seaton swore that it was an accident and it undoubtedly was an accident, but Seaton inherited $40,000, which did not last long in Cleveland, to which place he emigrated after the good people of Plymouth had decided that Seaton did not belong in their "class."

There was a doctor named Schid in Cleveland who had been an admirer of Miss Mabel Hanna, a daughter of Senator Mark Hanna. They had a disagreement, and Schid threatened a suit for breach of promise, basing his claim upon a package of letters which he said had been written him by Miss Hanna. Bluff Mark Hanna was afraid that he would be tempted to kill the fellow if he opened negotiations with him in person, so he gave the job to his brother, L. C. Hanna.

Schid chose Seaton to act for him. The next thing that happened, Schid sued Seaton for $1,200. The basis of complaint was that Hanna had paid $3,600 for the letters, and Seaton had failed to give Schid one-third of the sum according to the agreement.

Seaton then left Ohio, came to New York state, becoming a tutor in the family of Dr. Fred S. Howard, of Ellenville, N. Y. Dr. Howard discharged him, and the night before Seaton left many valuables also disappeared. This was Seaton's first arrest. He admitted that he had taken the property and thrown it into a small lake, but pleaded that this was only to spite Dr. Howard. Howard refused to prosecute and Seaton invaded Wall street as a promoter. One would have imagined that his career had been such that clever Wall street people would have nothing to do with him. But by mixing charity with his schemes and organizing a project to relieve the millions starving as a sequence of the famine in India he managed to attract attention.

The fidelity of his wife, formerly Miss Estelle Crum, of Columbus, is well known. And even during his latest troubles the Columbus woman who appears to be deeply in love with him has stood by him. During the early period of his career she hired attorneys and sort of managed the defense.

BEST If your nerves are unstrung, or your blood impure; if your Kidneys or Bladder are strained; if dreams annoy you or varicose veins make your life miserable; if you lack ambition and are weak anywhere that you should be strong; if you are losing your memory and getting old before your time, you need the BEST medicine on earth—the one that does NOT contain poison and does NOT excite or stimulate—the one that CURES easily, quickly and cheaply—the one that cured over 650,000 in 8 years. Such is

Beck's Wonder-Worker Tablets

Sold at only $1. Send me 2-cent stamp for exposo of false promises and C. O. D. medicine schemes, and sworn proof that my Wonder-Workers are the greatest vitalizing force on earth.
GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, Ohio.

It is

ROYAL

Baking Powder

that makes the

Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cake and Doughnut

SHONTS ROASTS BIGELOW

Shows How False Was Attack on Work In Panama.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—T. P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission, in his address before the Commercial club here Saturday night, took occasion to roast Poultney Bigelow, the magazine writer who severely criticised the work on the isthmus and who refused to answer questions of the senate committee regarding sources of his alleged information. Mr. Shonts said regarding him:

"A notable specimen of scandal-mongering literature was laid before the country a few days ago from the pen of a man who had spent twenty-eight hours and ten minutes on the isthmus. The ten minnutes are important, for a person of such extraordinary powers of observation and production can collect an enormous amount of material in that time. He landed at Colon on November 30 at 10 a. m. and sailed away on the same steamer from Colon at 2:10 p. m. on December 1. In those twenty-eight hours and ten minutes he accumulated a fund of exact knowledge sufficient to enable him to draw a general and sweeping indictment of the President, Secretary Taft, the canal commission, Governor Magoon, Chief Engineer Stevens, Colonel Gorgas, and everything that has been done on the isthmus since the American government came into possession of the canal zone. He has been not merely answered but annihilated by Secretary Taft, and I shall waste no time with him. One point only will I mention as an illustration of his miraculous powers of observation. He said that during a recent rain the volume of water was so great in the sewers of Panama that it 'backed the sewage up into cellars and ruined many houses.' There is not a cellar in Panama and never has been."

In discussing the work done on the canal Mr. Shonts said in part:

"We are approaching the end of the preliminary work. We have made the isthmus a healthful place in which to work. We are getting the line of the canal into a condition which will enable us to operate an excavating plant to the best advantage, and we are assembling the plant with which the work is to be done. When you bear in mind that we have been engaged in this preparatory task barely six months, that we have been compelled to carry it forward in a tropical country, mainly a wilderness, not accessible by railway, but 2,000 miles at sea and 2,000 from the base of supply, and that most of the material entering into the work had to be manufactured to order before it could be shipped to the scene of action, I think you will admit that the amount of time consumed has not been unreasonable.

"One of the first acts of the present commission after taking office was the adoption of a policy designed to place all manufacturers and producers in all parts of the country on equal terms in regard to shipment of goods to the isthmus. The chief features of this policy were: We threw open all terminal facilities on the isthmus to all steamship lines on equal terms. We required all bids for supplies to be made c. i. f. the isthmus—that is, all bids to include cost of delivery on the isthmus. In order to prevent any charge of discrimination, in rates, as between New York and the Gulf and Pacific coast ports, we separated the Panama railroad steamship line from the Panama railroad and threw open the use of that steamship line to all railway connections at New York or agreed percentage divisions.

"The West Indian negro that we are using for labor has but little life and ambition in him. We are practically trying to wield an inert mass, with the result that we are not getting over 25 per cent, or, from a most liberal point of view, 33 1-3 per cent of the efficiency of the most ordinary labor in the United States. We are now arranging to experiment with 1,000 laborers from the north of Spain.

"By forcing the eight-hour day upon us, millions of dollars would be added to the cost of construction. American labor in this country will have to pay its share in the consequent increase of taxation, and for no appreciable benefit, for there are only a very few American laborers on the isthmus.

"Gentlemen, we are treating this task as a great business enterprise, and are seeking to accomplish it by the application of strict business methods, paying no heed to politics or political pulls.

"The population of the world one hundred years ago was estimated at 800,000,000; today it is estimated at 1,600,000,000. In other words, the growth of the world's population during the past century has been equal to its accumulated growth during the previous ten thousand years. If this ratio of increase shall be continuous, the new population of the globe will find its home, not in the densely populated districts of Europe, but in the sparsely settled countries of North and South America. The development of these countries and of their trade with the Orient, as well as with Europe, will all pay tribute to the Panama canal, for it will be in the heart of this new growth and the pathway to its commerce."

NEWS FROM THE DEWEY

Death Reported of Seaman Aboard Caesar.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Rear Admiral Dunlap, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, P. R., under date of yesterday, sent the following cablegram to the navy department regarding the drydock Dewey:

"Later information from Maine gives position of dock Dewey at midnight, 20th inst, as latitude 28 degrees, longitude 44 degrees 6 minutes. Hosley reports Caesar buried seaman."

MEN TRAMPLED ON WOMEN

Much Indignation Expressed Over Conduct at Colored Church Panic.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—The last body of the 18 persons killed in the panic in St. Paul's Baptist church (colored), was identified yesterday and claimed by relatives.

Of the 35 injured taken to hospitals, all have been discharged but four and they will leave the institution in a day or two.

The police, the coroner, the bureau of building inspection, and the fire marshal are carrying on separate investigations of the disaster.

There was much indignation expressed by eye-witnesses of the disaster over the conduct of many of the men who fought their way out of the church.

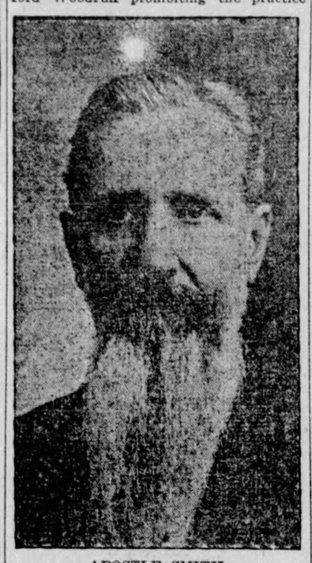
Of the 18 who lost their lives, 17 were women and children and the other was an elderly man.

APOSTLE SMITH TALKS

Denies Reports Relative to Woodruff Manifesto.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 20.—Apostle John Henry Smith vigorously denies published reports alleging to quote him in relation to the Woodruff manifesto.

Apostle Smith says: "My attention has just been brought to the fact that I have been quoted as saying in an interview with Professor Wolfe, that the manifesto issued by the late President Wilford Woodruff prohibiting the practice



APOSTLE SMITH.

of polygamy, 'was only a trick devised to beat the devil at his own game.'

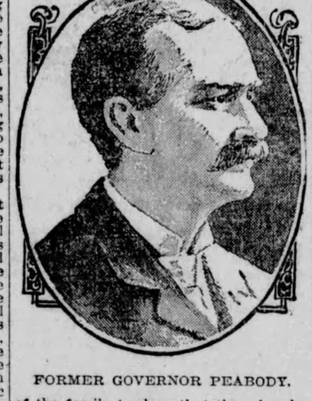
"With reference to the above I simply desire to state that never at any time or place did I make such a statement to Professor Wolfe, or any other person, nor did I talk with him upon the subject at all. So far as the alleged conversation relates to me, it is pure fiction."

DAUGHTER IS VERY ILL

Former Governor Peabody and Family Poisoned.

Canyon City, Colo., Jan. 19.—Former Governor James H. Peabody, his wife and their daughter were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast yesterday, and the daughter, Miss Cora Peabody, is in a critical condition. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, although ill for several hours, recovered later.

An air of mystery surrounds the affair. Enough was gleaned from friends



FORMER GOVERNOR PEABODY.

of the family to show that there is a belief that an attempt was made to destroy the family by poison. An intimate friend of Peabody's said that several letters had been received by the former governor within the last week or two calling his attention to the manner of the death of former Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and threatening him with a similar fate.

Governor Peabody said:

"I do not want to say where I think the responsibility lies until the results of the investigation now being made are known."

Mr. Peabody was governor of Colorado during the labor troubles at Cripple Creek and Telluride when troops took possession of the two camps, and when the Independence station was razed with dynamite, killing several men.

GENERAL WHEELER ILL

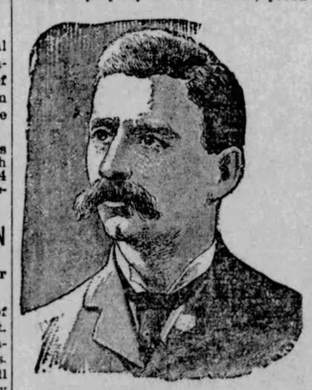
Has an Attack of Bronchial Trouble.

New York, Jan. 23.—Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, is seriously ill at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Starling Smith, in Brooklyn. He has been confined to his bed for three days wih a bronchial affection. There is fear that his trouble may develop into pneumonia.

ARE AFTER LAND HOLDERS

Judge Ide to Make Investigation in Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Culberson's resolution calling upon the war department to inform the senate what members of the civil and military government in the Philippines have become financially interested in land and other valuable property in the islands, probably will be responded to within a few days.



JUDGE HENRY C. IDE.

Secretary Taft has cabled the acting governor of the Philippines, Judge Ide, to ascertain everything available on the subject, and report the result of his inquiry as soon as practicable. It was stated at the war department yesterday that some answer was expected from Judge Ide today.

OIL GUSHER IS A FREAK

Wildcat Well at Butler Produces Mostly Gasoline.

Butler, O., Jan. 20.—An oil boom is on a couple of miles south of this hamlet, and all that is needed to cause a rush of the drill for the finest crude oil ever discovered in this country is the drilling in of another well equally as prolific as the one found by the Butler Oil & Gas Co. on the Menger tract of land, located in a valley of the beautiful hills of southern Richland county. The road from this hamlet to the well has been lined with people and rigs for the past two or three weeks, and the natives are wild with excitement. The well was drilled for gas, but oil was found instead, and it is the cause of all the present excitement. This is the only well that produces crude for miles around, although there is a dry hole a mile east and a roaring 12,000,000 cubic foot gas well only a short hop and jump to the north of the phenomenal oil gusher that forces its crude to the tanks by its natural rock pressure, which saves the heavy expense of putting in rods and pumping. This well is making golden dollars at the rate of 50 barrels a day, and the price paid for the product is the same as Pennsylvania prices, $1.59 per barrel. The citizens are celebrating the affair most hugely, and they have a reason to, for the land is of the red clay variety and hardly fit to raise the common white bean upon. The country is hills and hollows, like the territory in West Virginia and Kentucky, although the hills are not so near the "beautiful blue sky," as Ida Tarbell says about the Kansas ozone. But to the gusher. The well was drilled in just before the holidays and has been a good source of revenue ever since for the owners. A pipe line has been put in and a loading rack, and the oil is being shipped about as rapidly as it can be produced. The well is only the forerunner of many that already started or will start in that country. Exorbitant values have been put upon leases in the vicinity of the well. One lonely farm of less than an acre, owned by a "swipe" in a livery barn at this place, gave a lease upon the tract at a one-eighth royalty and a bonus of $100, the bonus being twice the value of the land. Other strips of land went still higher. The price paid for a couple of strips was more than $170 per acre, that is, bonus, not for the land in fee simple.

The Butler Oil & Gas Co. holds leases on 18,000 acres around the gusher. The company was organized some months ago to operate for gas to supply the hamlets of Butler and Belleville with natural gas for fuel and light. The officers and directors of the company are all prominent citizens of the east and also stand high in politics. The president is Judge F. O. Levering, of Mt. Vernon; vice president, Judson Vincent, of Mount Vernon; treasurer, Isaac Hess, of Butler; secretary, Hugh Neal, of Mt. Vernon, and general manager is W. C. Stratton, of Lancaster. Mr. Frankenburg is field superintendent, and John McElroy is among the heavy stockholders of the company, which has a capital of $25,000. The first venture made by the company in the Butler field was a well drilled on the McClellan farm, a short distance north of the oil gusher. This well when drilled in had a rock pressure of 1,260 pounds, and a volume of only 500,000 cubic feet daily of gas, but the pressure was so great that the well drilled itself in, and today is good for 10,000,000 cubic feet. Gas from this well furnishes close on to 500 gas meters in the towns of Butler and Bellville. The second venture made was on the Mishey farm, a mile east and half a mile south of the big gas well, and it proved a rank failure. The first well, or rather the gas well, sprung a leak, and the company came to the conclusion that they would be compelled to drill another gas well so as to furnish fuel and light for the line so that they could disconnect the first well and patch it up, but when the third well struck the Clinton limestone, it commenced to flow oil, and it has continued to do so since its completion. For some period no one outside the officers of the company were able to get anywhere near the wells, as a deadline was made, and outsiders were not allowed on the inside. The company discovered the fact that this was bad policy and took the lid off and would allow people to visit the well when accompanied by one of the owners. Two wells are now drilling a few miles south of the gusher, one near the gusher, another about six miles northwest, and three wells are drilling in the northeast corner of Ashland county. Hundreds of wells have been drilled to the south in what is known as the Lancaster gas field, but in all the gas wells drilled not another well with the quality of the Butler well was found. Many are of the opinion that the well is a "freak," and as the Missourian says: "You'll have to show me" with a well or two more that produces oil to make me believe that there is a pool. The well looks very much as though the oil had accumulated and was refined by the heavy gas pressure forcing it into a cavity, as the product is nearly all gasoline. Hundreds of oil men from the Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields have visited the gusher, and all pronounce it the finest crude ever taken from the earth.

"TEDDY" DEFENDS NAVY

Declares Uncle Sam's Fleet Better Than Japan's.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Dr. James Scherer, president of Newberry college, of Newberry, S. C., had a talk with the President today regarding the Japanese and the Japanese navy. Dr. Scherer resided in Japan for several years, acting as a tutor and is thoroughly familiar with Japan and Japanese.

Discussing the Japanese navy, Dr. Scherer expressed the opinion that, man for man, it was the best in the world. The President took issue with him, maintaining that the American navy was the best in the world. He was of opinion that in the unfortunate event of a war between America and Japan, the American would defeat the Japanese navy, ship for ship. He expressed, however, his great admiration for the fighting qualities of the Japanese, both in their army and in their navy.

Next June, the fiftieth anniversary of Newberry college will be celebrated, and Dr. Scherer invited the President to attend the exercises. The President regretted that he would be unable to be present.

RUSSIANS NOT CAPABLE

American Says People Are Not Ripe for Self-Government.

Moscow, Jan. 23.—Alexander Barry, a naturalized American who is among the most prominent manufacturers of Moscow, takes an exceedingly gloomy view of the situation, industrially and politically.

Mr. Barry employs from 300 to 3,000 men, and unquestionably has a more profound knowledge of Russian conditions than any American in the empire, and is capable of giving a close diagnosis of the situation. He is convinced that the Russian people are not ripe for a full constitutional regime.

GOES ON RETIRED LIST

Rear Admiral Manney Reaches Statutory Age.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Having reached the statutory age of 62 years, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, chief of the bureau of equipment, was placed on the retired list at noon yesterday. He was succeeded in the bureau by Captain Wm. S. Cowles.

The retirement of Admiral Manney removes from the active list a name associated with considerable important service at sea and ashore. Under his regime as chief of the bureau, wireless telegraphy has witnessed rapid development in the American navy, almost every warship being now equipped with wireless apparatus.

Admiral Manney reported in person yesterday to the secretary of the navy, by whom he was assigned to active temporary duty in the bureau, where for several months he will remain assisting the department in the disposal of a number of important matters now pending.

20,000 REVOLUTIONISTS

Governmental Troops Are Busy in Baltic Provinces.

Riga, Jan. 23.—The military operations for the pacification of the Baltic provinces are proceeding actively under the direction of Governor General Sollogub, who is controlling the movements of 30,000 troops acting in different localities. The governor general estimates that the revolutionists number 20,000 men.

In the opinion of the military authorities, it will take two years to crush the guerilla warfare, and even then the revolutionary element is so deeply embedded that it will not be entirely uprooted. All the revolutionists captured are promptly courtmartialed, and those found guilty of taking part in the destruction of estates, burning castles or firing on the troops, are executed. The others are imprisoned.

Courland is comparatively quiet.

Governor General Von Boeckman, of Courland, says that order is practically restored. Altogether sixteen castles besides farms were burned by the revolutionists.

ACTION WAS JUSTIFIED

Venezuelan Government Bitterly Denounces Cable Firm.

Caracas, Venezuela, Saturday, Jan. 20, via Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Jan. 23.—The Franco-Venezuelan correspondence, which the Constitutional has been publishing, fully demonstrates, it is claimed, the connivance of the French government in the Mateo's revolution. It is added that the fact that the French Cable company had been the French government's best news carrier, justified the action by the government against the company. Hence the position which Venezuela assumed toward M. Taigny, the former charge d'affaires of France at this capitol, when his protest in behalf of the cable company, he accused the Venezuelan government of despoting the company, was correct according to the Venezuelan point of view.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO $1,450,000.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Announcement was made last night at a special meeting of the University of Chicago board of trustees that John D. Rockefeller had just given the university $1,450,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 is for the permanent endowment; $350,000 to cover the current expenditures or deficit of various departments up to July 1, 1907, and the remaining $100,000 of the gift is to provide a fund, the interest of which is to go to the widow of President W. R. Harper during her lifetime.

MUST NOW STAND TRIAL

Davis Faces Criminal Charge on Iroquois Theatre Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Judge Kavanagh today overruled the motion, made by the attorneys for Will J. Davis, to quash the indictments charging involuntary manslaughter, in connection with the Iroquois theatre fire. Under the decision, Mr. Davis will now be compelled to stand trial in the criminal court.

Immediately after the announcement of the decision of Judge Kavanagh's, the attorneys for Mr. Davis declared that they will attempt to secure a change of venue to another county. This motion will be argued within a few weeks.

WANTS WOMEN TO VOTE

Senator Warren Introduces a Bill in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 23.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate, Mr. Warren introduced a bill giving to women the right to vote in all the states for representatives in congress. The bill was referred to the committee on woman's suffrage.

SAIL FOR VENEZUELA.

French Cruisers Leave Port of Spain.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Jan. 23.—The French cruisers Desaix and Jurien De La Graviere sailed from here today, presumably for La Guiara, Venezuela.

COUNT WITTE PRESENTS PUNCH BOWL TO UNCLE SAM.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Baron Rosen has presented to the U. S. S. Mayflower, in behalf of Count Witte, himself and the other delgates to the Portsmouth peace conference a handsome punch bowl in recognition of the hospitality which was extended to the delegates on board of that vessel during the course of the peace conference. The punch bowl consists of a Russian silver bowl, flanked by a knight at arms.

GAVE AWAY $16,399,922

John D. Rockefeller's Gifts to the Chicago University in 14 Years.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—During the past fourteen years John D. Rockefeller has given $16,399,922 to the Chicago University. The amount was proportioned as follows:

1899	$ 600,000
1900	1,000,000
1892	2,000,000
1893	650,000
1894	876,000
1895	3,000,000
1899	425,000
1900	1,500,000
1901	1,250,000
1902	1,281,000
1903	1,967,922
1904	305,000
1905	59,000
1906	1,450,000
Total	$16,399,922

CHINAMEN IN WASHINGTON

Imperial Commission Arrived at Capital This Morning.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The imperial Chinese commission, sent to this country by the emperor of China to study American social, political and industrial conditions, arrived here at 11 o'clock on a special train from Chicago.

They were met at the station by Mr. Denby, chief clerk of the state department, who will look after their comfort during the ten days that they will be in the capital. Mr. Denby was chosen for this work on account of his knowledge of the Chinese language.

The members of the commission spent the morning resting from the fatigue of the long trip. In the afternoon they called upon Secretary of State Root and visited the state, war and navy departments.

REPORT STATEHOOD BILL

Provides for Admission of Four Territories as Two States.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Representative Hamilton (Mich.), chairman of the house committee on territories, today submitted a favorable report on the Hamilton joint statehood bill, which provides for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as the state of Oklahoma, and provides joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona under the name of Arizona.

The report reviews the bill in detail, explaining that the capital of Arizona is to be at Santa Fe until 1915, and that the capital of Oklahoma is to be at Guthrie for the same length of time, when the people can choose their capital sites with justice to all parts of the state.

The report says: "This committee considers the criticism as ill informed which finds fault with New Mexico because of its alleged foreign population.

"Out of a population of 195,310 New Mexico has only 13,625 foreign born inhabitants, a smaller foreign born percentage than most of the states in the Union.

"New Mexico was made a territory in 1850, and ever since that time the people of that territory have been electing their own legislatures, making their own laws, conducting their own local government and contributing revenue to the federal treasury.

Two-fifths of People Native Born.

"Were it not that the two-fifths of its population which are native born, but of Spanish descent, have been heretofore erroneously referred to as foreign, it would be an aspersion upon a patriotic people even to refer to their loyalty.. The remaining three-fifths of the population are of the same character as the people of Arizona."

Arizona Property for Taxation.

Of the alleged undervaluation of property in Arizona for purposes of taxation, which was warmly discussed in hearings the report says: "It has a total assessed valuation of taxable property, as shown by the report of the secretary of the interior, of $57,920,372, but it is probable that its property is returned for taxation at a comparatively small percentage of its market value—in some instances, as indicated by government reports, at not over 5 per cent. of its actual value."

New Mexico Taxes.

Concerning taxes in New Mexico the report says: "The assessed valuation of property within the territory for the year 1905 was $42,578,792, but it is asserted that for purposes of taxation property is not returned at much more than 20 per cent. of its market value."

The report concludes as follows: "Inasmuch as congress intended by the organic act of the territory of Oklahoma, that all of the original Indian Territory, together with what is now Beaver county, should become one state, and inasmuch as the present territory of Oklahoma has for some time been qualified for statehood, which has been deferred until the Indian Territory should be ready to be joined therewith in statehood; and that,

Demand Better Government.

"Inasmuch as conditions in the Indian Territory imperatively demand some better form of government than now exists there; and that,

"Inasmuch as Indian lands will be allotted in severalty before the time when statehood can go into effect, this committee reports in favor of the joinder of the territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory in one state, not, however, before March 4, 1907, such state to be known as the state of Oklahoma.

"To that end and to the end that the territories of Arizona and New Mexico may be joined in one state to be known as the state of Arizona, this committee recommends that the bill be passed."

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF

Blacksmith Shop and Tram Cars Swept Away in Colorado.

Silverton, Col., Jan. 23.—Five Italian miners employed at the Sunnyside mine lost their lives in an immense snowslide yesterday afternoon. No particulars or the names of the dead man can be obtained, as the telephone line is down and communication of all kinds destroyed. The mine blacksmith shop and several tram cars are also known to have been swept away.

No trains from Durango and Denver have arrived here since last Wednesday, due to slides and immense drifts of snow, which have blocked the tracks. All the short line roads running to outlying camps are snowed in.

There are eleven slides between Silverton and Elk Park. The slides average from 17 to 30 feet deeep and from 50 to 450 feet wide. An immense slide went into the Animas river, forming a dam of snow and ice, which caused the stream to back up and overflow the Rio Grande tracks to a depth of four feet. It will be two weeks before traffic can be resumed between Silverton and Durango. The Iowa mill, in Arastra gulch, has been crushed in by heavy snowslides, which came down Little Giant mountain.

The storm, which has about spent its force, has been one of the worst ever known in this section.

3 GUNBOATS SUMMONED

Trouble Expected in Canton in Attempt to Raise Revenue.

Canton, Jan. 23.—Serious trouble threatens to break out as a result of the viceroy's scheme for taxation in order to raise revenue for the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway. The merchants' guilds are determined on a retaliatory strike and the viceroy threatens the leaders with decapitation. Three gunboats have been summoned here from Shanghai.

SLEET STORM IN MICHIGAN

Wires Down and Railroad Traffic Greatly Impeded.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 23.—A severe sleet storm, with the temperature dropping rapidly, is reported north of here. Wire communication to many points points has been cut off. At Cadillac, White Cloud, Traverse City and Petoskey wires are down in all directions and railroad traffic is greatly impeded.

MISSOURI CROP REPORT

State Declares a Larger Yield Than Government.

Final Missouri state report, as received by C. A. King & Co., makes the corn crop there 245,000,000 bushels. The government report made it only 203,000,000. The wheat crop is 30,000,000 and the oat crop 20,000,000. Their largest corn crop was 264,000,000 in 1902, when their wheat crop was 56,000,000. Clover seed crop is 65,000 bushels.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 20.—Bradstreet's says: "Mild weather continues a source of complaint by affecting retail trade, collections and some reorder business from wholesalers, but compensations are found in continued activity in outdoor inquiry, practically unchecked building operations, better than ordinary midwinter transportation conditions and uninterrupted progress in all manufacturing lines, particularly iron and steel. Spring trade prospects continue as favorable as heretofore; there is considerable looking around; shipments on earlier orders are heavy and the feeling favors an earlier than ordinary opening of wholesaleb operations in dry goods, millinery, shoes and kindred lines. Building materials were apparently never so active before at this stage of the season. Large purchases of pig iron slightly below the market by leading interests assure the consumption of all supplies for the first quarter and most of the second quarter, while demand for rails, structural material, plates and other finished products assure work for the mills for six months to come. Most staple products display notable strength for a midwinter season, cotton being especially strong, but adequate supplies favor ease in coal and coke. Increasing production and resales of earlier purchases of copper make for weakness in that metal, with declines noted also in lead, and mild weather tends to declines in eggs, potatoes and some other lines of country produce. Bank clearings again break all records for the week. Money is easier at nearly all markets. Summed up, there is undiminished confidence in an immense, if not, indeed, record business for six months at least, but there is a perceptible increase in the stress laid upon the need of conservatism in speculation.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 18 number 274, against 286 last week, 304 in the like week of 1905, 266 in 1904, 253 in 1903 and 292 in 1902. In Canada, failures for the week number 36, as against 46 last week and 37 in this week a year ago."

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 23.—Close.—The embargo placed on the grain business, covering the past 36 hours, through the crippling of the wire service by heavy sleet storms, preceding the cold wave which has arrived here from the northwest, was partially lifted this morning. However, the wire service is irregular and but faint hopes are entertained that the trouble will be eliminated during this business day.

Initial prices were inclined to be irregular, reflecting some uneasiness. While cash opened steady at yesterday's closing, May and July showed fractional changes, the former easing while the latter firmed. While there were no returns this morning from the many receiving points, it was generally believed that the receipts will show liberal increases, in fact this idea was partially confirmed by the substantial additions recorded in the visible, the gains being reported at 1,758,000 bushels.

There was but little encouragement in present conditions offered the trade. Flour ruled slow as did the speculators. Rather than take chances, the smaller longs began to liquidate and declines quickly followed. Subsequently the market acted neavy with the undertone nervous.

Closing was quiet, but prices were lower. Early features predominated. Available showed an increase of 430,000 bushels.

While the business end of corn was apparently neglected, nevertheless prices ruled firm. Opening prices were higher, due to a few minutes' active trading in which many buying orders were executed. Trade assumed slim proportions and brokers or scalpers did very little business. Receipts reached moderate amounts. Visible showed a small increase at 463,000 bushels. Closing was inclined to be easier. Available showed increase of 1,269,000 bushels.

There were but few changes in oats. These were fractional. Demand like offerings were light. Export situation was quiet. Receipts were about the usual amounts. Prices were about unchanged at the close. Available showed a decrease of 238,000 bushels.

Clover seed ruled quiet, though the market displayed a firm undertone. Offerings were light. Demand was scattered and of good caliber. Receipts were small. Shipments were active. Closing was featureless.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 22.
Cash	88	88	87¼	87¼	88
May	*90½	90¼	89½	89½	90¾
July	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86¼	86⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	45¾	45¾
May	46	46	46¼	45⅝	45¾
July	46½	46½	46	46	46⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	33¼	32½
May	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	33½
July	*32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝	32¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.15	8.10
Jan.	8.10	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.10
Feb.	*8.15	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.15
March	*8.20	8.25	8.20	8.25	8.20
April	*8.07	8.10	8.07	8.10	8.07
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67	67
No. 3	....	....	....	65	63
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.60	1.60
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.80	7.80

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	91⅞	91⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91⅞
July	90⅜	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝	90¼
Corn—					
May	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	51¼
July	....	....	....	51⅜	51½
Jan.	....	....	....	55	....

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	....	85¾
July	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	....	82¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	84	....
July	....	....	....	85	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	84½	....
July	....	....	....	85⅜	....

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	87⅜	87⅜	86¼	86¼	87⅛
July	85⅜	85⅜	84½	84½	85⅜
Sept	....	....	....	....	82⅝
Corn—					
Jan	41¾	....	....	....	42
May	45⅜	45⅜	45	45	45¾
July	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45⅝
Sept	45¾	45¾	45⅜	....	45⅞
Oats—					
Jan	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
May	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	31⅝	32¼
July	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
Sept	....	....	....	....	29¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	13.77	....	....	13.77	13.97
May	14.30	14.30	14.15	14.12	14.32
July	14.20	14.25	14.20	14.25	14.32
Lard—					
Jan.	7.50	7.52	7.47	7.52	7.55
May	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.70
July	....	....	....	....	7.82
Ribs—					
Jan.	....	....	....	7.45	7.52
May	7.67	7.67	7.57	7.57	7.67

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 23.—(Wall Street.)—The stock market opened active and irregular. The iron, copper and lead stocks were all lower and the southwestern railroads also showed depression. Anaconda lost 2 points, Canadian Pacific, 1½; Lead, 1⅛; Atchison about a point, and Missouri Pacific a large fraction. Readings rose 1⅛ on running sales, Northern Pacific gained 1½; St. Paul, 1¼; Denver & Rio Grande a point, and Pacific Coast a large fraction. Reading lost most of its gain within the first few minutes of trading. Consolidated Gas fell 2¼ and North American lost 1¾.

Concern over the unseasonable weather prevalent in crop regions and the heavy selling of Reading, which drove it from 164 to 161¾, accounted for the sharp dip in prices after the opening dealings. St. Paul and Northern Pacific surrendered their gains and St. Louis Southwestern, Colorado Fuel, Locomotive and Virginia-Carolina Chemical were driven down 1 to 1⅜. Supporting orders and vigorous resumption of pool operations in various specialties rallied the market substantially. Consolidated Gas sold 6¼ above yesterday's closing, Brooklyn Union Gas, Colorado Fuel,